



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
24 October 1991

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Central African Republic

Government Legalizes 3 New Political Parties

AB2110095091 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Three political parties have been legalized by the Ministry of Public Security and Territorial Administration. The parties concerned are the Alliance for Democracy and Progress, ADC, of Egede Wandje; the Civic Forum of Timothe Maledouma; and the People's Union for Economic and Social Development, UPDES, led by (Kanansi Sibani). This brings to nine the number of legalized political parties in the Central African Republic.

Unions Accuse Leader of Government Complicity

AB2310101091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] The six trade union federations in the Central African Republic [CAR] are in disagreement with Theophile Sonny Kolle, secretary general of the Confederation of Central African Workers Union [USTC]. He is accused of collaborating with the government in the suspension of these six federations last July. Alain Georges Ngatoua reports from Bangui:

[Begin recording] In a letter to Theophile Sonny Kolle, the USTC secretary general, the secretaries of these six public sector trade union federations revealed the complicity of the USTC Executive Bureau in adopting certain government measures against the federations in general.

First, the executive bureau was silent over the suspension of activities of the six public sector federations. It did not react to the dissolution of the bureaus of these federations, and to the occupation of the Labor Exchange by security forces. The signatories of the letter, which was made public, also stressed that the USTC bureau did not assist the members of the confederation during their prosecution. They condemned Mr. Kolle's laxity in the face of a wave of arrests and his lack of concern for the sanctions imposed on trade union leaders for going on strike.

The leaders of the public sector trade union federations, who described the comrade secretary general's behavior as antitrade union, also brought to light his mock trial and conviction in absentia which, according to them, was proof of the complicity between the government and Sonny Kolle.

Trade union activities were suspended last July following a clash between workers and security forces. Several unionists were arrested, tried, and acquitted. Sonny Kolle, who was on the run, did not benefit from the acquittal measures. He moves about freely, however, and goes about his usual duties, while Jean Nestor Balle

and Serge Patrice Demonja Kolible Akenze are still taking refuge in the representations of international organizations.

There is high tension within the trade union movement at a time when President Andre Kolingba just announced the resumption of talks on 1 November between the government and the trade unions on the beginning of trade union activities. [end recording]

Congo

CSR Plenary Session Adopts Law on Media Access

AB2110092091 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the Higher Council of the Republic [CSR] was held this afternoon. The councillors examined Item 7, which is a bill on access by political parties and associations to state media. This session was devoted to the study of reports on the bill. Tomorrow, the commission for health, social, and cultural affairs will respond to all the issues raised. Meanwhile, Joseph-David Mutakala reports on today's proceedings:

[Mutakala] It must be said right away that 32 speakers demanded clarifications on this bill. As you said, tomorrow the commission will respond to all the questions raised, and the government may lend its support to the commission.

Issues raised centered around the mode of expression on electronic media, and the pressure exerted on journalists. In the opinion of the councillors of the Republic, all efforts should be made to protect journalists against unnecessary pressures—pressures from political parties as well as from the government. Another issue that was hotly debated was the issue of political advertisements. All these issues raised will be addressed tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Monsignor Ernest Kombo, CSR chairman, has expressed his opinion on this last point. In his opinion, this bill is a welcome one because it will prevent what he termed the abuses and insults on national radio and television. This statement from Monsignor Kombo does not come as a surprise to anybody because, as you know, he has recently been accused by the Forces of Change of seeking to create a fourth transitional institution. The Force also accused him of planning a constitutional coup d'etat. [passage omitted]

[Paris AFP in French at 1005 GMT on 19 October in a Brazzaville-dated report adds: "The Higher Council of the Republic, CSR, adopted a law last night authorizing parties and associations to gain access to state radio and television stations, authoritative sources disclosed in Brazzaville today. The law allows for equal air time on radio and television for all parties and associations. It points out that access is free, and that a team of

technicians should be reserved for all political formations. Finally, the law prohibits parties and associations from exerting pressure on journalists. "The CSR also rejected two other bills on press freedom, and on the creation of a Higher Council for Information and Communication. Members of the CSR considered that these bills cannot be adopted before the holding of a general conference on information, recommended by the national conference last spring...."]

Gabon

Prime Minister Oye-Mba Reshuffles Cabinet

AB2310200091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Mr. Casimir Oye-Mba, the Gabonese prime minister, reshuffled the government yesterday. This technical reshuffle takes place 10 days after the death of Prof. Charles Mefane, minister of scientific research, who was in charge of human rights and relations with the assemblies.

Mrs. Yolande Bike is the minister delegate for human rights and women affairs as a result of the cabinet reshuffle. Andre Dieudonne Berre, the minister of commerce and industry, also has been entrusted with the Department of Scientific Research. Mr. Patrice Nziengui has become the minister in charge of relations with the assemblies, in addition to his social affairs and national solidarity portfolio.

Zaire

New Prime Minister Appointed; Riots Break Out

Continued Looting in Lubumbashi

EA2310142291 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpt] There are days which are different from other days in Lubumbashi. As you know, we have been living in exceptional conditions in Lubumbashi from the night of Monday, 21 October, until today.

Contrary to all expectations, gunshots were heard from all directions during the whole of Monday night, followed by scenes of looting from Monday night until this morning. Bullets continue to whistle.

Many shops were ransacked and others simply burned. The last shop which fell was the one of [words indistinct], on (Sindwe) Avenue, and the American Cultural Center [as heard].

The industrial area, which sheltered the warehouses of many city center shops and companies, was attacked during the whole of yesterday and last night. [passage omitted]

Official Says Kisangani Calm

EA2310145691 Kisangani Voix du Zaire in French
0600 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] In relation to the events which have just occurred in Lubumbashi, Shaba Region, there are reports that the town of Kisangani has reportedly experienced the same [words indistinct].

We have this morning a formal denial by the Kisangani urban commissioner, Mr. Bubi Bobimabobina, who insists on informing the [words indistinct] national opinion that his town is calm and that [word indistinct] no unfortunate incident disrupted the normal running of both economic and political activities in the capital of the Upper Zaire Region.

[Words indistinct] the urban commissioner (?acknowledges) that [word indistinct] the unfortunate incidents which we experienced on 24 and 25 September, and since then Kisangani has recovered peace; everybody goes about their activities without any problems.

We will also make an effort to spread this information at the national level so as to let the world know that Kisangani, capital of Upper Zaire, lives in serenity, calm, and tranquillity and that no unfortunate incident disrupted the normal course of activities here in Kisangani.

'Overwhelming Majority' Elects Tshisekedi

EA2310145091 Kisangani Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba is again elected by an overwhelming majority by the Sacred Union to occupy the office of the prime minister in our country after having been dismissed by the head of state, Marshal Mobutu.

This is the outcome of the consultation held by all the leaders of the opposition political parties grouped within the Sacred Union, a consultation which took place yesterday at the residence of Mr. Joseph Ileo Nsongo Amba, national chairman of the Social Christian Democratic Party. [passage omitted]

Sacred Union Statement Issued

EA2310141091 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French
0500 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Final communique issued by the opposition Sacred Union in Kinshasa on 22 October at the end of an extraordinary session chaired by Ileo Nsongo Amba, Social Christian Democratic Party chairman and member of the Sacred Union; read by Mr. (Matanda) of the Civilian Society—recorded]

[Text] Civilian Society organizations, civil servants and state employees, students, and Sacred Union members met today, Tuesday, 22 October, in an extraordinary session.

Considering that the dismissal of Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba by the president of the Republic was carried out outside the framework of exceptional consensus reached at the Marble Palace;

Considering, on one hand, that the consensus had as its fundamental basis the principle that exceptional political situations are to be dealt with by exceptional political measures;

Considering, on the other hand, that during this Marble Palace consultation it was agreed not to resort to legal quibbles as the problems faced are preeminently political;

Given the seriousness of the economic and social situation into which our country has plunged;

We, Sacred Union members, surprised and scandalized by the fact that the president of the Republic, who had accepted these unconstitutional changes, should unilaterally take issue over them on the very ground of the same Constitution without referring to the competent judicial authorities;

In view of what has been said so far, reaffirm without ambiguity our full trust in, and our firm support for Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba;

Reiterate our firm determination to continue the struggle for our people's much desired expectation of change through a genuinely sovereign national conference.

Done in Kinshasa on 22 October 1991 [applause]

Tshisekedi Holds News Conference

*AB2310110991 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Neil Curry]

[Text] We go first to Zaire and the confusing situation surrounding Etienne Tshisekedi, the prime minister, who has refused to step down after President Mobutu ordered his dismissal on Monday [21 October]. Confusing situation, but we will try to get to the bottom of it. Last night, Mr. Tshisekedi gave a big press conference to explain his situation after he had come in for criticism not only from President Mobutu, but also certain members of the opposition. Our correspondent, Ofeibea Quist-Arcton, was at the conference, so, on the line to Kinshasa, I asked her what Mr. Tshisekedi had said:

[Begin recording] [Quist-Arcton] Well, first of all, he thanked his fellow opposition leaders in the Sacred Union and the supporters of the opposition for having renewed their confidence in him. He said that he apologized, in fact, for what he called his human feelings, and said that they should continue having confidence in him, and he would not disappoint them. Observers and analysts have interpreted this apology to mean that Mr. Tshisekedi was saying sorry, perhaps for having been a bit bullish or having been a bit bull-headed, and perhaps

having been a bit precipitate. It seems that some of the opposition leaders were not happy with his rather, sort of, unilateral approach. For example, last Wednesday [16 October], when he signed the oath of office, he struck out—he actually crossed out—key references to the Constitution and to President Mobutu being the guarantor of the nation.

[Curry] So, talking about Mr. Tshisekedi having behaved rather too bullishly, by his own admission and so on, do you think he is in some way turning out to be a bit too hot to handle for the opposition as a figurehead?

[Quist-Arcton] I think there is the feeling that he has behaved in rather a hasty fashion sometimes, but I think when you talk to the general mass of Zairians and to the opposition leaders, they feel that Etienne Tshisekedi is the only capable alternative to President Mobutu. He is the only person who can possibly challenge President Mobutu, because for years, for at least a decade now, Mr. Tshisekedi has been President Mobutu's arch political rival. He has been his main critic, and as you know, many of the opposition leaders have worked under the Mobutu regime in some form or another, including Mr. Tshisekedi. But he started his opposition to the president much sooner than everybody else, and he is seen as the person who really can stand up to President Mobutu, and that is very important.

[Curry] Ofeibea, just if you could clear one thing up, I mean the way the situation seems to look now, President Mobutu actually called for Mr. Tshisekedi to step down, he refused, and has received the support of the opposition.

[Quist-Arcton] Exactly.

[Curry] What is the situation now? Where do they stand constitutionally in relation to each other?

[Quist-Arcton] Well, as the French say, it is really, we are back to.... [changes thought] Well, I think we are back to square one again; we are back to the beginning of the negotiations with President Mobutu because, obviously, I suppose, constitutionally, he has the power to sack his prime minister, but Mr. Tshisekedi, when he was justifying the fact that he had struck out references to the Constitution and references to President Mobutu being the guarantor of the nation, he said, no, this is not right. We do not have a valid Constitution in Zaire anymore, because when President Mobutu brought in multiparty democracy in April 1990, he brought in a new Constitution which, he said, was valid for one year. So, Mr. Tshisekedi is arguing from the point of view that Zaire does not have a constitution. That is what he and his new government—that will be one of their new tasks as well as the national conference, which everybody wants to be reconvene—that is what they should be working on. So, he is saying that no, he has no right to sack me, it is the people who will decide.

[Curry] Right, but as the situation stands right now this morning, Mr. Tshisekedi officially is or is not the prime minister?

[Quist-Arcton] According to President Mobutu, he is not the prime minister. According to the opposition coalition, and I would say the mass of Zairian people, he is the prime minister. They refer to him as prime minister. And the radio this morning, when we were listening to find out whether President Mobutu had responded officially, they only spoke about the decision of the Sacred Union to reaffirm and endorse Etienne Tshisekedi as their candidate for prime minister, although President Mobutu had given instructions to them to select an alternative candidate. So basically, it is a political impasse again. We have no proper government, or at least, no government that is governing the country, and I think this is the problem; this is what Zairians need. [end recording]

Mobutu on Tshisekedi Candidacy

LD2310155291 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] In Zaire looting continued last night and this morning in Lubumbashi, the country's second largest town. However, calm appears to have returned to the southeast and the northeast. Meanwhile, the looting of the past few hours seems to have been less widespread than at the beginning of the week. I remind you that it was soldiers who apparently set the example for the population. As a result of these events, about 400 foreign citizens were evacuated from Lubumbashi yesterday evening and 750 others should be evacuated today.

On the political level, yesterday the Sacred Union, the coalition of more than 150 opposition parties, reaffirmed its confidence in Etienne Tshisekedi, who thus would again be a candidate for the post of prime minister, but the reply from President Mobutu has not been long in coming. This morning a Zairean radio communique proposes a general as prime minister. Here is Caroline Dumet:

[Dumet] Playing the Tshisekedi card again strengthens the deadlock; the presidency has just given its reply in the official Zairian radio communique at 1230. Faced with the spectre of a Lebanonization of the conflict, a general is needed, I quote, to guarantee neutrality and impartiality to lead those in power and the opposition toward elections; a neutral man of compromise who will take responsibility for the period of transition thanks to a commission with equal representation from both sides.

The communique also spoke of the unavoidable character of the national conference. The response is clear—the President thus wishes for a military regime to get the situation back under control. He is due to make an official statement himself during the afternoon.

What will the reactions be? Already the MPR, the former single party, has held a news conference this morning at

its headquarters in Matonge. It asked Etienne Tshisekedi to clarify his position with regard to the constitutional procedures. To the question of what would happen with a military leader in power, the vice president of the MPR replied that he does not view this ultimate solution with approval.

Rumors of Army Officer Prime Minister

AB2310171291 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 Oct 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The political deadlock is continuing in Zaire where President Mobutu has been trying to oust his Prime Minister Tshisekedi and the opposition says they won't consider it. And while the country stays in its political limbo, rumors keep coming in from the provinces of further troubles in places such as Lubumbashi, Kolwezi, and Kisangani.

On the line to Kinshasa, Ruth Folby asked our correspondent, Ofeibea Quist-Arcton, what the atmosphere was like in the city as President Mobutu's next move is awaited.

[Begin recording] [Quist-Arcton] The people are walking the streets; public transport is running. So from that point of view there is a sort of air of normalcy, but we do hear of occasional skirmishes and clashes between security forces and what people say are opposition demonstrators. I think all the people in Kinshasa are waiting to see and they are especially waiting to hear what President Mobutu's response will be in his reaction to the opposition's decision yesterday to reconfirm Etienne Tshisekedi as their candidate for prime minister. I think that is mainly on everybody's mind.

[Folby] What can you tell us about the situation elsewhere in the country?

[Quist-Arcton] Yesterday we heard that Lubumbashi, the mining town and Zaire's second largest town, had been looted and plate-cleaned. These reports have been confirmed and it has been confirmed that soldiers started the looting. Apparently, looting continued yesterday and even overnight and into today, although we are hearing conflicting reports about that. But TV and radio reports talked about looting in Kolwezi and Likasi in Shaba Province, two copper mining towns. That has been dismissed by diplomats here in the capital. They say there is political tension there, but there has been no trouble as such. The same goes for Kisangani in the northeast, we heard that there had been looting there. Those claims have also been rejected, and even more recently, apparently the French news agency running a report quoting a Belgian military doctor saying that there has been deaths in Lubumbashi. I can't substantiate that. The people I speak to can't substantiate that, and the sources generally are saying that they have had no reports of casualties.

[Folby] So in political terms, the ball is very much in Mobutu's court at the moment. Any indication of what he is going to do?

[Quist-Arcton] There are only rumors rampant in the capital, Kinshasa, and there are always rumors circulating around. The latest thing that we have had which is somehow substantiated by a commentary on the radio today is that he is thinking of appointing a military man, a general, as the new prime minister. When we spoke to (Banza Mukolay N'zugun), he is the vice president of President Mobutu's former ruling MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] party, he said that he just couldn't support such a thing. But when I said that there had been a commentary on the radio—it was very hot—they brought out this commentary and said that because of the continuing political deadlock in Zaire, maybe the only person who could control the situation would be a military man. Why not a general, if he has the right credentials?

Very alarmist announcement, and I should think a very worrying one. But when you look at it on the face of it, it would be also quite a stupid move, because it was the sections of the army that led the riots in Kinshasa and other towns last month; it was the army who started the looting in Lubumbashi. So a military prime minister would hardly be a credible one, and it does not seem to me that he would be a popular choice. [end recording]

France To Halt Aid

AB2310161191 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT
23 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, Oct 23 (AFP)—Looting continued in the Zairian mining centre of Lubumbashi on Wednesday, where Belgian military sources reported deaths among Zairians fighting among themselves. Belgian paratroops evacuated about 400 foreigners overnight and were set to fly out 750 more in an airlift to Brazzaville, capital of neighbouring Congo.

Refugees described how they had lost everything when soldiers went on the rampage late Monday and were soon joined by civilians taking everything they could lay hands on. Cypriot Eugene Christozodou said youths with clubs came into his restaurant on Tuesday and helped themselves to the day's takings. He was not attacked, but all he had left were the clothes he was wearing, he said. His wife added that the Zairians told them, "You whites, clear out, we don't need you."

Greek trader Athanaskus Esathur said looters had set his house on fire after stealing all they found, and smashed his car. One of the Belgian evacuees had lived in Lubumbashi, the main town in the mineral-rich province of Shaba, for 62 years.

Colonel Erich Barbaix, a doctor with the Belgian Army, said riots broke out after troops from the local garrison, disgruntled with poor pay, went out into the streets to

loot stores and different groups which he could not identify began fighting. There were deaths as a result, but he could give no figure.

The other nearby mining towns of Kolwezi and Likasi, and Mbuji-Mayi in Eastern Kasai province and Kisanangani in the north-east were reported calm after Tuesday's unrest and looting. Very few foreigners remain in those towns, most having left the country when the first disturbances erupted in the last week of September.

In Paris, the French Government warned it would halt aid to Zaire if moves to democracy were interrupted or thwarted. Foreign Ministry spokesman Daniel Bernard cited the decision of President Mobutu Sese Seko to sack Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi on Monday, and said the latest developments were "dangerous".

Politically and economically the situation was serious in Zaire and cause for constant concern, he said, urging the establishment of a consensus government enjoying popular support. Bernard also urged the remaining 600 or 700 French nationals still in Zaire to leave. It was particularly irresponsible that there were still women and children in Shaba, he said.

In Brussels, the government said it had instructed its ambassador here to "insist" that Marshal Mobutu move quickly to form a government representing all political currents so as to get political and economic reforms rapidly in place.

Authoritative sources here said the "Holy Alliance" opposition coalition, asked by Mobutu to select a replacement for Tshisekedi, intended putting him forward again for the post of prime minister. The two men have been locked in a power struggle for weeks.

If Mobutu accepted Tshisekedi back, there would have to be concessions on both sides and an end to their quarrels, political analysts said. Tshisekedi appeared to acknowledge that when he thanked his opposition colleagues for their trust in him and promised not to disappoint them, when they decided to put him forward again late Tuesday.

In a broadcast Wednesday, Zaire national radio suggested forming a "neutral government led by a soldier". In what it called an "official commentary" on the crisis, the radio said the "spectre of Lebanisation is on our doorsteps" and since neither Mobutu nor Tshisekedi had come up with "the right remedy" all that was left was "a third way".

The proposed "neutral" government would reactivate the national conference, hold a referendum on a new constitution and organise elections monitored by international observers, the radio said. Marshal Mobutu still controls the national radio which generally reflects his thinking, analysts noted.

Sources: 'At Least Eight Dead' in Riots*LD2310190491 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] Diplomatic sources confirmed this evening that there reportedly are at least eight dead due to the riots over the past 48 hours. No expatriates are included among the casualties.

Mobutu Names New Prime Minister*LD2310195991 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1907 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] The head of state has appointed a new prime minister. A decree has been signed which constitutes the response of the head of state to the proposal made to him by the Sacred Union at the end of its meeting yesterday. We will discover together this decree: Decree Number 91-262 of 23 October 1992 appointing the prime minister:

In view of the Constitution, particularly Articles 42, 45 and 94 as modified and completed until now, and Decree Number 82-046 of 31 March 1982 on the organization and functioning of the government, Article One: Mungul Diaka is appointed prime minister. Article Two: The present decree is implemented on the date of its signing.

Biography of Prime Minister Diaka*AB2310221091 Paris AFP in French 2103 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Oct (AFP)—Mr. Mungul Diaka, who has just been appointed prime minister by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, was born in 1933 and comes from Bandundu Province, near Kinshasa. A former minister and ambassador under President Mobutu, he went into opposition in exile in 1980 and returned to Zaire after the promulgation of an amnesty in 1983. After the adoption of a multiparty system, Mr. Diaka formed his own party, the Democratic Rally for the Republic (RDR). He is presently the leader. The RDR is one of the components of the Sacred Union.

In 1960, Mr. Diaka was the personal assistant to Patrice Lumumba, then prime minister and minister of national defense. Mr. Diaka dismissed Mr. Mulele from the African Solidarity Party as president of the party in 1963. The following year, Mulele and Gbenye led a bloody rebellion which affected nearly three-quarters of the national territory.

Mr. Diaka has held various ministerial and diplomatic positions since Mobutu's coming to power in 1965. He was ambassador to Brussels and to the EEC in 1967, the year in which he negotiated the extradition of Moise Tshombe whose plane was hijacked to Algeria.

In 1980, when he had just left the post of minister of national education, he fled from Zaire to Brazzaville (Congo) and was accused by the government of President Mobutu of having misappropriated large sums of money

meant for running universities. He returned to Zaire a little afterward under a general amnesty. He was then reintegrated in the Popular Movement for Renewal (MPR, the former single party), before forming his party, the RDR.

'Strong Reaction' to Diaka Appointment*EA2410103591 Kisangani Voix du Zaire in French 0430 GMT 24 Oct 91*

[Text] By a presidential order signed yesterday, the head of state, Marshal Mobutu, has just appointed Mr. Bernardin Mungul Diaka, as head of the office of the prime minister in our country. He replaces Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba. Immediately, a strong reaction from the radical opposition in Zaire [words indistinct] the appointment of Mr. Bernardin Mungul Diaka as the new prime minister by the head of state. Mr. Mungul Diaka is the leader of the political party called the Democratic Rally for the Republic.

Riots Reported in Kinshasa 24 Oct*AB2410101091 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 24 Oct 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, Oct 24 (AFP)—Anti-government demonstrators set up barricades and pelted vehicles with rocks in at least three districts of the Zairian capital on Thursday, eye-witnesses said.

They said that the security forces had not yet intervened following the disturbances in the outlying Matete, Lemba and Limete areas of the capital.

Protests are scheduled later Thursday for the second straight day outside the residence of new Prime Minister Bernardin Mungul Diaka, named to the post by President Mobutu Sese Seko on Wednesday.

Mobutu sacked premier Etienne Tshisekedi on Monday and issued a decree appointing Mungul, another opposition figure.

Mungul is president of the Democratic Rally for the Republic, one of the parties in the "Holy Alliance," a coalition of opposition groups which first nominated Tshisekedi to the post of premier and which put forward his name again on Tuesday after Mobutu had sacked him.

Journalists Working in 'Total Insecurity'*EA2310174891 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 0500 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] Let us return to Kinshasa to report this other situation, which does not help in sorting things out. Radio and TV journalists are working under dramatic, even traumatic, conditions. They work in total insecurity; some of them have been attacked in the city. One reproaches them for spreading biased information which is not a product of national collectivity, for furthering

certain individuals only and one political party only, the Popular Movement for Renewal.

This issue will be raised during the meeting to be convened by the chairman of the Zairian Radio and TV Office, OZRT, a meeting based on the journalists' working conditions and on the measures to be taken. Chairman [name indistinct] calls on everybody to understand why the journalists are facing all the humiliations which they have suffered. Let us listen to him:

[OZRT chairman] Today the OZRT executives and senior executives will have a meeting at Mama Ungebi Studio and will discuss the problem of the security of OZRT employees. They will have the opportunity to submit proposals to us and perhaps to higher authorities of the country. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

[Announcer] For more information, OZRT senior executives and executives are urged to take part in an important staff meeting today at 1000 at Mama Ungebi Studio. Given the importance of the agenda, everybody is urged to attend.

OZRT Statement on Working Conditions

*AB2310200791 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 23 Oct 91*

["Statement" on political situation issued by the Zairian Radio and TV in Kinshasa, OZRT, on 23 Oct—read by announcer]

[Text] The Kinshasa department of the OZRT cadres and agents have just made a public statement on the

country's political situation. During a general assembly meeting this afternoon at the Voice of Zaire building in Kinshasa, the OZRT cadres and agents adopted working practices under which they are working during the democratization of Zaire.

Taking into account the government's control of the radio and television, (?which) are means of educating and informing the Zairian population which has the right to reliable information, the general assembly of OZRT cadres and agents in Kinshasa decided on the following:

1. To ask for forgiveness from the Zairian people, who have not benefited from the reliable information to which they are entitled;
2. To report the news as it is and to allow journalists to work in total freedom;
3. To rehabilitate all journalists who were sanctioned following government orders;
4. To report the generic [as heard] news both on radio and television;
5. To have the siege of the Voice of Zaire in Kinshasa lifted by soldiers; and
Finally, to demand the pure and simple suspension of the OZRT managing director effective this morning.

Moreover, the general assembly of OZRT cadres and agents condemned the view broadcast on radio and television [words indistinct] which talked about the possibility of appointing a member of the military to head the government in order to reestablish order in Zaire. All OZRT cadres and agents believe that the commentary read over radio and TV today is just a maneuver by the Office of the President to torpedo the democratization process in our country.

Reactions to Japanese Decision To Lift Sanctions**Pik Botha Comments**

*MB2210205291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1830 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Interview with Pik Botha, South African foreign minister, by Adrian Steed, South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, presenter, in the SABC TV 1 Johannesburg studio on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Steed] Good evening Mr. Botha and welcome to the Agenda studio. You seem to be on a bit of a high tonight. Is that because in one fell swoop Japan has lifted sanctions against South Africa?

[Botha] Yes, it's like a day of good rain after a long drought. This completes, as far as I'm concerned, the major industrial powers' lifting of sanctions against South Africa. As far as I'm concerned we are now back and we can now do business. From a practical point of view sanctions have been lifted. My concern is: What about the internal situation in South Africa?

[Steed] Yes, I'm sure that must be high on your agenda. But, does this lifting of sanctions by Japan now mean that we can expect a massive inflow of yen into the country?

[Botha] No, no, no, we must not labor under this apprehension. They will judge very carefully the stability in this country. They will take a good look at what they consider to be the future government of this country, what its policies would be, what it would stand for in terms of nationalization and/or a free market system. These are the important issues. These are the important lessons. The fact of the matter is, we are in line, that is the government and the party to which I belong, with all the major industrial powers when it comes to economic policy, social policy, and in general, fundamental human rights.

[Steed] Now what's in it for any country to reinvest in South Africa at this time?

[Botha] That is a sharp question on your part. If the investor listens to the ANC [African National Congress] they will not invest. If the investor believes that this government will still be part of the future government of South Africa they will invest. It's that simple.

[Steed] What will happen if they do invest? You are then seen as an economic imperialist power. Would they swamp our economy?

[Botha] No, no, no. Not at all. In the new world order that is coming about, there is going to be a free flow of capital. The mobility of capital is going to be the characteristic of the next decade or two we are entering. The world is entering what I would term the economic development decade and what is going to happen is that those governments and countries that do not fall in line with the new conditions for economic development, budgeting provisions, subsidizing of production etcetera, they're out,

they've had it. There is a totally new world order and Africa has not really come to grips with this problem, least of all the Commonwealth conference in Harare.

[Steed] I was going to ask you about that. As I said in one fell swoop Japan has done away with sanctions. Why is the Commonwealth pussy-footing around the issue and why are they so cautious?

[Botha] It's a reflection I think of, firstly, internal divisions within the ranks of the Commonwealth countries themselves; and secondly, they are living in the past; thirdly, there is an element that wishes to cling to apartheid, almost as if this must save their lives, because this is what it was about for decades. The Commonwealth centered around apartheid and suddenly they can't believe that it's gone. But by and large I welcome the statements made at the Commonwealth, particularly President Mugabe's more moderate statements. That augurs well for my idea of a new southern Africa.

[Steed] Weren't you rather disappointed that they pussy-footed around the issue, particularly, in view of the fact that we are one of their old trading partners?

[Botha] Yes, yes, I was dismayed, not only disappointed, but dismayed because, you know, there are so many problems requiring immediate attention in Africa. Africa's economic retrogression, Africa's, I can almost say, total dependence on trade with the rest of the world and the challenges for Africa in the political field, multiparty systems that must be introduced. These are the problems that should be attended to and urgently.

[Steed] Do you think that the rest of the world has written off Africa?

[Botha] I won't go so far as to say that but you know, the word marginalized, is the word used by the industrialized world when they refer to Africa. Some industrialists told me recently, from Europe, that Africa will simply wink out of existence. And I don't seem to be able to get this message across. When I speak to African representatives they agree with me. But the moment they gather at meetings like the Commonwealth it is an unreal world, it's an illusion, it's a dream world.

[Steed] Cloud cuckoo-land?

[Botha] Yes, indeed, indeed. They pretend that it doesn't exist.

[Steed] Now if they do wink at us and write-off Africa, where does that leave us in southern Africa?

[Botha] That's our challenge. We have a good chance, whatever happens to the rest of Africa, not only to survive but to prosper if we can group together and pool resources and come forward with a scientifically-based, realistic plan. Europe will be sympathetic, America will be sympathetic, Japan will be sympathetic, to support us as partners. But then we'll have to come forward. We'll have to forget ideological differences. The fighting will have to end in Mozambique. The violence will have to end in South

Africa. Because if we do not do this these major ships of economic development will pass us by.

[Steed] Is what Japan has done a major signal to us here at the foot of Africa?

[Botha] For sure, for sure. Japan has expressed its appreciation for what President de Klerk has done. It has done this to encourage economic growth. It has accepted the irreversibility of the reform process in South Africa. These are major statements from a powerful country like Japan, the leader of the whole Asian new development.

[Steed] If and when Japan decides to invest in South Africa where would you expect them to put their money?

[Botha] Well it's

[Steed, interrupts] Would you have any say in this? Would you direct them into any particular area, housing, education, high tech industries?

[Botha] No not really. We have a market-orientated economic system and it is for their private sector to decide where they want to invest, with the least risk.

[Steed] But do we need money at any price from any source?

[Botha] No, I won't say at any price or any source. No, I won't go so far as to say that. It also depends on what that money is coming to do here in South Africa. If it is simply intended to increase inflation, then that money is not welcome. If it is intended to create jobs, new factories, new capacity, then it is welcome.

[Steed] Is it perhaps that they see southern Africa as an economic beachhead from which to make an invasion into the rest of Africa?

[Botha] Yes, I think there you have a point. There you have a point. You know, infrastructures are breaking down in Africa. In South Africa you still have intact good airports, good ports, railway systems, communication systems, postal service systems, assured water supply, electricity supply. These facts are known to investors and yes, there you have a point. From here they can base themselves and spread out to the rest of southern Africa to market their products.

[Steed] Without swamping our economy?

[Botha] Without swamping our economy because our economy is an integrated economy and becomes more so with the rest of southern Africa. It remains our economy. I have no fear of that. What we need is economic growth. We need a much higher growth rate, economically speaking, than population increase.

[Steed] But we have instability in the country and in view of that, could investments from Japan, investments from anywhere be assured?

[Botha] Yes, I think you will find that it's already there. There are already investors who are prepared to take the

risk on the basis that this government will retain an important role in the future of South Africa. And I say this because I know this is a fact. I know what are the fears of industrialists in the rest of the world. They do not invest in a country where they fear that their private property rights will not be respected, where there is not a strong independent judicial system, where there is not a stable government, where there is not economic, or rather a market-orientated economic system. It's as simple as this.

[Steed] The other good news, the restoration of full diplomatic contact with Japan. How is that going to impact on the Pacific Rim countries? [Botha] Well, you now have proceeded from an assumption. We have not succeeded yet.... [Steed, interrupts] But it's on the cards. [Botha, continues]in restoring full diplomatic relations. We have a consul general there. But I would hope that, yes, as you put it, it is on the cards. The fact of the matter is that the whole Asian giant, the Far East, is suddenly an area where there will come into being a new superpower region besides the European one. There is no question about it, with Japan in the leadership position. Imagine Japan with 120 million people producing a GDP of 9,000 billion rand. Only the United States can beat that. This is a fantastic achievement.

So we are dealing here with powerful forces and we must, in Africa I'm now speaking again, ask ourselves, are we really with it? I met this evening, before I came here, various African leaders returning from Harare, at Jan Smuts Airport. There again they agree with me. I said to them, look, what is our plan? How do we view this? Are we going to talk with the giant in the Far East? Are we going to talk to Europe? Where does this leave us? What is our plan? And they agree with me we need a plan, but somehow we don't get down to it because of conferences like the Commonwealth conference, or elements who want to score a few debating points in favor of the ANC.

[Steed] Quick one for you Mr. Botha. Can we now expect the state president to visit Japan?

[Botha] Well you know, visits of that nature, they are really arranged between the two governments and I wouldn't like to comment on that at this stage.

[Steed] All right, would you like to comment then on your reported visit to Beijing?

[Botha] Well, also, you know, let's put it this way: I made a commitment, that in respect of certain countries I visit I will not divulge the particulars. So I cannot deny or confirm.

[Steed] We must draw our own conclusions.

[Botha] It's up to you.

[Steed] Thank you Mr. Botha. Thank you for being on Agenda tonight.

[Botha] Thank you.

ANC Stops 'Short of Condemning' Japan*MB2310061491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2035 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[By: Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Tuesday stopped short of condemning Japan for lifting trade and investment sanctions against South Africa, but stated it regretted the action.

"The African National Congress regrets the decision of the Japanese Government to lift sanctions against apartheid," ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma told a news conference in Johannesburg hours after Japan had announced the move.

He added that although some progress had been made towards the removal of apartheid, it was self-evident that the situation was not yet irreversible.

Mr Macozoma reiterated the ANC would re-engage dialogue with Asian and other foreign states not to pursue the Japanese route.

When put to him that with almost recent similar moves by the country's other major trading partners like America and Britain, sanctions were a "dead horse", he said these countries had the "least sanctions" against South Africa.

For this reason, Mr Macozoma expressed reservations as to the potential impact the Japanese move would have on the economic welfare of the country.

He did not believe the Japanese business community would suddenly start flooding South Africa with the intention to invest here.

Mr Macozoma said the lifting of trade and investment sanctions by the Japanese went against prevailing wisdom that restrictions on South Africa be removed in a phased manner.

"Because of the uneven progress made in the dismantling of apartheid and its replacement with democratic structures the ANC concluded...that sanctions can be lifted in a phased-out manner," he said.

Mr Macozoma warned that a great threat to transition from apartheid was that the ruling nationalists were in full control of the process.

He said the lifting of particular sanctions could be attached to the attainment of specific objectives, such as the setting up of an interim authority, to oversee the transition and installation of a democratic government.

"If the Japanese Government had followed this approach it would have ensured that it threw its weight behind those forces encouraging a transition from apartheid to genuine democracy," reporters were told.

Mr Macozoma added the ANC would raise "any other concerns" in bilateral discussions with the Japanese Government.

NP 'Slammed' ANC Stance*MB2310170091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1648 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA—The National Party [NP] has slammed the ANC's [African National Congress] criticisms of Japan's lifting of trade and investment sanctions as a "shocking disregard for the plight of millions of jobless South Africans".

NP secretary general, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said in a statement on Tuesday it was "tragic" that, in the light of 40 percent unemployment in the country, the ANC continued with statements and actions aimed at damaging the economy, creating uncertainty and perpetuating instability.

Dr van der Merwe claimed ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, was linking the lifting of sanctions to the short term political aims of his organisation.

"The attempt to turn the economy into currency for political horse trading is totally unacceptable because of hardships it can cause to the people of our country."

He alleged that recent ANC statements on nationalisation, foreign loans and foreign development funds had displayed "a total disregard for the right of all South Africans to realise their economic potential".

Though there had been some changes in ANC viewpoints, the damaging effect of those statements could not be fully repaired.

"It would be in the interest of South Africa and its people if the ANC heeds the truth that a wise man puts a guard in front of his mouth."

South Africa should be able to send an unqualified message to the international community that all its citizens were prepared to start the political and economic restructuring of the country, Dr van der Merwe said.

He said the NP strongly rejected political strategies that "mindlessly" created hardships, stressing that the time had come for all political players "to put the interests of our people first."

The NP also rejected what it called "recent arrogant statements" on a future civil service, which it claimed had created the impression that the ANC was a government-in-waiting.

"The National Party will settle for nothing less than a fully democratic process to determine the composition of a future government.

"No arm or institution of the state will be left defenceless to the whims of a single political party or group," he claimed.

COSATU Says Decision 'Premature'

*MB2210154891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1444 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Statement on "Japan's Lifting of Sanctions" issued by Congress of South African Trade Unions on 22 October]

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] believes that the decision by Japan to lift sanctions is premature. We see this as a slap in the face for the majority of South Africans. The decision came at a time when the international community is developing a consensus regarding the lifting of sanctions as demonstrated by the recent Commonwealth conference. We repeat our call for the phased reduction of sanctions linked to progress in the negotiation process.

The Japanese decision will sow deep seeds of mistrust between South African workers and Japanese corporations. It may also bedevil future economic relations between Japan and the post-apartheid South Africa.

The Japanese Government should have acted consistently with views expressed by international organisations that have always opposed apartheid such as the Commonwealth and United Nations. Their arbitrary action is also an insult to the historical opposition to apartheid by the Japanese workers and we will be in contact with them so that they can take the matter up with their government.

Business Chamber Welcomes Decision

*MB2210080491 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] has welcomed Japan's decision to lift sanctions. SACOB Director General Raymond Parsons said in a statement that the step was a major breakthrough.

He said that seen in the context of the Japanese decision and other positive developments, the Commonwealth's more limited approach to the lifting of economic and financial sanctions was unrealistic. Mr. Parsons said it meant that countries that continue to support sanctions would lose out in South African markets.

Reactions to Commonwealth Sanctions Decision

Pik Botha 'Disappointed'

*MB2210073891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has welcomed what he describes as the more positive approach from the Commonwealth. But, as John Matham reports, the foreign minister's reaction to the Harare sanctions decision is tinged with disappointment.

[Matham] Mr. Botha says he is disappointed at the Commonwealth heads of government failure to appreciate the urgency with which South Africa's problems need to be dealt. He says the international community needs to be made aware that not even a democratic constitution will save South Africans from abject poverty unless economic growth is speeded up without delay. Mr. Botha says he and other African leaders are concerned that the world's industrialized nations might abandon Africa to its unhappy fate. The foreign minister believes the Commonwealth leaders should turn away from punishing South Africa, and devote their attention to ensuring Africa's political and economic survival.

ANC—'No Immediate Reaction'

*MB2110193291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1824 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] had no immediate reaction to the lifting of people-to-people sanctions by the Commonwealth heads of government on Monday.

However, spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC's National Executive Committee would examine the Commonwealth communique, issued in Harare on Monday evening, and would comment in detail on Tuesday.

The Commonwealth, while maintaining financial, trade and investment sanctions and the arms embargo, lifted the ban on direct airlinks, consular and visa restrictions, scientific and cultural boycotts and the promotion of tourism.

The Commonwealth action would appear to be in line with what ANC President Nelson Mandela was pressing for when he attended the Commonwealth summit in Harare last week.

Business Groups Welcome Decision

*MB1910081491 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Text] The South African Foreign Trade Organization, SAFTO, says the decision by the Commonwealth countries to lift sanctions against South Africa in phases could be an important signal to countries such as Australia and Canada, to promote trade with South Africa actively.

The Commonwealth leaders decided at their conference in Harare, to lift all people-to-people sanctions immediately, including those against traffic, tourism, sport and cultural links, as well as academic ties.

The chief executive of SAFTO, Mr. Wim Halters said that if countries such as Nigeria, India, and Pakistan, decided to lift sanctions, it would be a tremendous breakthrough because of these countries' geographical locations. However, the countries adhered to United Nations sanctions measures.

The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] has welcomed the lifting of sanctions, but has asked that the trade and investment ban be ended as soon as possible. SACOB said in a statement that the political progress expected by the Commonwealth had to be realized through rapid economic growth, and South Africa's full participation in the international economy. The other sanctions imposed by the Commonwealth in South Africa would be phased out in line with earlier recommendations, depending on progress in the political process.

Canadian Embassy To Begin Issuing Visas

MB2210143891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1428 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Pretoria Oct 22 SAPA—The Canadian Embassy in Pretoria will immediately begin to issue visas to South Africans wishing to travel to that country, following the lifting of "people-to-people" sanctions by the Commonwealth Summit.

In a statement on Tuesday [22 October], the embassy confirmed an aid fund of nine million Canadian dollars—or R[and]22 million—over three years for South African education and training organisations. Canada especially wished to assist initiatives in vocational, literacy and management training, health care, cooperatives and the communications field, said the embassy. This grant brings to 15 million Canadian dollars or R37 million the Canadian assistance to education, dialogue, negotiation and development in South Africa a year.

On the partial lifting of sanctions, the embassy said it hoped the measures would "facilitate visits and exchanges as an important contribution to the democratic process in South Africa".

Singapore Prime Minister on 'Private' Visit

MB2310185091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1841 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA—Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong slipped into South Africa unannounced on Wednesday night for a three-day visit and meetings with President F.W. de Klerk, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

His is understood to be the first visit by a Commonwealth head of state or government since British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan delivered his famous "winds of change" speech here in 1961.

It is also believed to be the first known visit by any head of state or government, except the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries, in over a decade.

Mr Goh stopped over in SA [South Africa] on his way home after the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Harare which ended on Monday.

Arriving at Jan Smuts Airport where he was met by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Mr Goh described his visit as "private".

He said he was stopping over on his way home and had decided to "enjoy it here."

Mr de Klerk had invited him to dinner on Wednesday and he was happy to accept and also happy to meet other leaders like Mr Mandela.

Officials said Mr Goh would also meet Democratic Party MP [member of Parliament] Peter Soal and visit the Cullinan diamond mine before returning to Singapore on Friday.

They confirmed that trade and improved diplomatic relations would be on the agenda of government discussions with Mr Goh—although Mr Goh himself said he would not be discussing business.

The South African Government regards the visit as another important landmark in its rapid return to international respectability—especially as South Africa has no diplomatic relations with Singapore.

It is also being seen as a sign of progress towards the South African Government's goal of normalising relations with what Mr Botha calls the "awakening Asian giant."

Economically and politically, the government has accorded Singapore a high priority in its Far East foreign policy and believes it is important to establish diplomatic relations urgently. Officially Singapore has always adhered to the Commonwealth's sanctions policy on South Africa.

But unofficially, the fiercely pro-capitalist, economically-pragmatic country has served as an important conduit for South African trade—especially unconventional trade—with the region, especially Japan and the countries in the ASEAN group.

South African tourists and businessmen are allowed freely into the country.

The South African Government believes Singapore's vocal opposition to apartheid may be a smokescreen to mask its strong trade ties with this country.

Its official line on South Africa may also reflect its sensitivity toward its stronger neighbour Malaysia, a much more hostile critic of South Africa.

Mr Botha secretly met other Commonwealth leaders in the transit lounge of Jan Smuts Airport on Tuesday night as they passed through from Harare.

Mr Botha had talks with Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, the Maldives president and the Malaysian and Kenyan foreign ministers.

The ANC's head of international affairs Thabo Mbeki attended the meeting with Mr Evans.

De Klerk Plans Nov Visit to Israel, Taiwan

*MB2410061291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2202 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 23 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk will officially visit Israel and Taiwan in November, the State President's Office confirmed on Wednesday.

The statement said the visits follow invitations from the heads of state of both countries.

Further particulars regarding the exact dates of the visits will be made available later.

Consultations To Save Patriotic Front Continue

ANC, PAC: Meeting To Go Ahead

*MB1810185091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1835 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—Consultations continued on Friday night among the African National Congress [ANC], the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] on the controversial letter sent to some parties invited to attend the Patriotic Front [PF] conference this week.

In a joint statement, the ANC's Cyril Ramaphosa and PAC's Benny Alexander said "in the interim, we wish to inform the public that the Patriotic Front conference is going ahead and all invitations stand as issued".

The two secretary-generals said a further statement "on the finality of the matter" would be issued on Sunday and would include "a final position on Azapo's continued role as one of the convenors of the conference".

Youth Group on Azapo Expulsion

*MB2110115391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0955 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—The expulsion of the Azanian People's Organisation from the convening committee of the Patriotic Front conference exposes the power play in the process to forge unity in the ranks of the oppressed, says Azanian Youth Organisation [Azayo] President Thami Mcerwa.

The Azapo-aligned youth organisation said it was baffled that the ANC and PAC were prepared to be dictated to by the Democratic Party [DP] and homeland puppets, who indicated they would no longer participate in the PF if Azapo remained a co-host.

"The real issue is whose interests will the pending PF serve when committed patriots like Azapo are expelled, in preference to homelands such as kwaNdebele, who are involved in violence against our members for their commitment to the liberation struggle."

In his statement on Monday, Mr Mcerwa charged 14 Azapo members had been rendered homeless by attacks

from kwaNdebele's ruling party members. He did not offer justification for the charge.

He added: "The DP in particular has participated in government since inception and recently supported value-added tax, a severe tax system against the black working class".

Mr Mcerwa said the expulsion of Azapo from the organising committee threatened to reduce the Patriotic Front to a pathetic front, unable to take decisive action against the government because of the presence of its agents.

Azapo would reconsider its participation in the PF conference this weekend in Durban, Mr Mcerwa added.

Azapo 'Unlikely To Attend' Summit

*MB2210111491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0941 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation is unlikely to attend the weekend Patriotic Front conference in Durban.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Strini Moodley, said on Tuesday his movement could "no longer see our way clear to attend" the conference following a decision by the organising committee to disavow Azapo's stand against inviting parliamentary and homeland groups.

Azapo has been dismissed as a co-host of the PF conference by the ANC and the PAC following its controversial letter to 14 parliamentary and homeland leaders in which the black consciousness organisation demanded that they resign from "apartheid structures" and commit themselves to a constituent assembly.

"The demand that all participants accept and commit themselves to a constituent assembly has now fallen away and the conference becomes nothing more than a caucus for an all-party congress. Azapo rejects this position and cannot see its way clear to attending," Mr Moodley said.

He confirmed that Azapo had been invited as an ordinary participant and said an official statement would be issued later on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Azanian Students' Convention has announced it will no longer attend the PF conference.

The Azanian Youth Organisation said it was also reconsidering attendance because the latest developments had threatened to "reduce the Patriotic Front to a pathetic front".

PAC Branch Urges Azapo Participation

*MB2210112491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 22 SAPA—The West Rand interim region of the Pan-Africanist Congress has called on the Azanian Peoples' Organisation to "embrace the

vital national interests of our oppressed people rather than to continue to chase after short-term political and individual gains".

The PAC's West Rand secretary, Mr Tumedisio Modise, said in a statement on Tuesday that the region welcomed the disciplined way demonstrated by the PAC and African National Congress liaison committee in resolving the problems surrounding this weekend's Patriotic Front conference in Durban.

Azapo was dropped from the PF convening committee at the weekend after the organisation had unilaterally called on those parties and groups with links to "government-created structures" to withdraw from them before attending the conference.

"We also hope that the PAC and ANC will extend an invitation to Azapo to attend and participate fully in the Patriotic Front," Mr Modise said.

He asked Azapo to "critically examine themselves and devote their energies wholly and entirely to the service of the revolution and in the interests of our people".

"Our contention is that Azapo is as important as everybody," Mr Modise said.

ANC Youth League on Participation

*MB2210133491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Statement on the Patriotic Front Conference issued by African National Congress Youth League on 22 October]

[Text] The coming patriotic front conference promises to bring together a broad range of patriotic anti-apartheid forces with the specific aim of outlining the immediate strategic questions of transition and the mode of drafting a post-apartheid constitution for the country. The patriotic front conference therefore stands out as one of the historic milestones in the history of the anti-apartheid struggle.

In the opinion of the ANC Youth League the cardinal question that must be addressed by the patriotic front conference is the modalities of transition towards a democratic election. It is for this reason that the inclusive nature of the conference should be encouraged.

The resolution of some of the problems of transition at the patriotic front will greatly simplify the business of the all party congress. It is also in this same light that we should value the participation of homeland based political organisations and governments and even those in the tri-cameral parliament.

The advent of any interim/transitional authority/government will of necessity spell the end of both the homeland administrations and the tri-cameral parliament. That these organisations are serving in these structures, is, to us, really of no consequence. Any other right thinking South African should be aware of these

facts. The mere participation of these organisations in these controversial bodies might assist the liberation movement in its deliberations on the structure and content of not only the interim mechanisms but also a post-apartheid government.

Advocates of the policy of exclusion would be well advised if they realised that nobody possesses a monopoly of wisdom on these matters and that a culture of debate and tolerance should begin now. Our friends in Azapo and its youth wings, Azayo and Azaso [Azanian Students Organization] stand out as the most prominent adherents of this erroneous view.

We are concerned that Azapo is excluding itself from the political plane in the country. Its contribution is extremely valuable. It unfortunately does not possess the capacity to stall or even delay movement towards a democratic South Africa. [sentence as received] We wish to call upon Azapo and its youth and student wings to abandon rhetoric and join the forward march to freedom.

It is the expectation of the ANC Youth League that the patriotic front conference will produce a comprehensive programme of action that will propel us to the all party congress which will in turn remove the biggest obstacle to genuine negotiations, the South African Government.

The ANC Youth League will send six delegates to the patriotic front conference.

Azapo Attendance Still Uncertain

*MB2210155891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization's attendance at the Patriotic Front conference is still hanging in the balance. There were reports earlier that Azapo Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley had said his organization couldn't see its way clear to attend the conference. But Moodley says he's been misrepresented as this was only his personal opinion, not an official position. He says Azapo's attendance will depend on a letter they've written to the conveners, the ANC and the PAC.

[Begin Moodley recording] We are writing to the ANC and the PAC and asking them to tell us what are the criteria now for attendance at the conference. What is the agenda for the conference and what will our status be, vis-a-vis the other liberation movements at the conference. [end recording]

Moodley says Azapo is still demanding that all participants accept and commit themselves to a constituent assembly.

Azanyu: PF Participants 'Sell-Outs'

*MB2310202891 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] The Azanian National Youth Unity, Azanyu, has welcomed the events leading to the possible exclusion of its parent body Azapo, from the Patriotic Front conference.

Azanyu says all the remaining PF participants, including the ANC, are sell-outs. Azanyu publicity secretary (Mayeya Molefe) says they are happy that Azapo has finally seen the light. (Molefe) condemned the PF by calling it a sell-out gathering that intends trading away the interests of workers and persons in occupied Azania. In its statement Azanyu appears to take it for granted that Azapo will not attend the Patriotic Front conference following the decision by the ANC and PAC to exclude it as co-convenor.

However, Azapo's participation still hangs in the balance. The PF conference gets underway in Durban at the weekend.

Azapo Withdraws From Meeting

*MB2310162491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization, a former convener of the Patriotic Front conference, has withdrawn from the meeting due to start in Durban on Friday [25 Oct].

Azapo says it won't be attending the PF conference in the interests of the struggling masses. In a statement at a media conference in Johannesburg led by Azapo's National Projects Coordinator Lybon Mabaso the organization said it won't accede to the demands by conveners, the ANC and PAC, that it apologize unconditionally for the controversial letter it sent last week to 14 parliamentary and homeland leaders. The statement says Azapo can't apologize to people who have been against the struggle all these years. It says under these circumstances it's not possible for Azapo to attend the conference.

Azapo was ejected from the convening committee of the PF conference at the weekend after it refused to withdraw the letter in which it called on organizations to resign from government-created structures before attending the PF conference.

PAC Leader on Azapo Withdrawal

*MB2310164291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1629 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA—PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander said the decision taken by Azapo on Wednesday afternoon to withdraw from the Patriotic Front conference was yet another breach of an agreement reached between "comrades", SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Mr Alexander said an agreement between Azapo and the PAC was reached earlier on Wednesday that Azapo would not be stripped from its status as a liberation movement and would attend the PF conference as such.

He said Azapo was making a very weak attempt to conceal the true reason for its expulsion as a co-convenor of the PF.

Azapo agreed with the ANC and PAC on who should be invited to the conference, and Mr Alexander said he found it strange that Azapo was trying to score political points by not wanting to meet so-called homeland leaders as it had met them on several occasions in the past.

Meanwhile, PAC Deputy President Dikgang Moseneke, said the National Peace Accord was doomed to fail unless the source of the violence was identified.

Speaking at an IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] forum in Durban, Mr Moseneke said the accord was fundamentally flawed as it had not made any mention of the so-called third force which, he said, was clearly linked with the government.

He said it would be nonsensical to suggest that any of the liberation movements would set out bandits to kill people in trains, at vigils and after rallies.

Inkatha Youth Brigade Rejects PF

*MB2410104691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0954 GMT 24 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 24 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party's Transvaal Youth Brigade on Thursday rejected the concept of a Patriotic Front, charging the PF would hinder the negotiation process and harden racial attitudes.

IFP Youth Brigade spokesman Themba Khosa said in a statement a Constituent Assembly (CA)—as advocated by those participating in the upcoming pf conference—"negates compromise negotiations and promotes a winner-loser approach".

The PF would also hinder the negotiating process in that elections for a CA "during this troubled period will foster continued conflict and violence...

"We simply cannot afford this," Mr Khosa said.

"Whatever its non-racial rhetoric, the reality of minimal white—or other minority—representation in the PF will be tantamount to blacks ganging up against whites, squaring up the negotiation process on the retrogressive basis of skin colour," Mr Khosa charged.

"From...minority perceptions, this is really counter-productive, and is likely to cement a hardening of attitudes. And from the perspective of black groupings such as the IFP trying to build bridges with minorities...trying to move into a joint future as eventual partners rather than enemies, this implicit racialism is offensive."

A PF represented an attempt to distort the realities of South Africa's "political pluralism by narrowing the options into an anti-national party or a pro-NP camp," the youth leader charged.

In reality the PF represented "yesterday's confrontational politics, not today's needs.

"(F W) de Klerk says he is waiting at the negotiating table ready to start talking tomorrow.

"Instead of postponing the inevitable through political posturing, let us take up this challenge and start the task of transforming our troubled land into the democracy we want," Mr Khosa said.

Violent Crime Rise Compared to Political Unrest

*MB1910125291 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 19 Oct 91 p 8*

[Report by Nina Shapiro: "White, Black Seek Private Armies"]

[Text] As violent crime becomes relentless, traumatised neighbourhoods from Sandton to Soweto are taking new measures to defend themselves.

Finding little protection in high walls and guard dogs, a string of northern suburbs are considering hiring security firms to provide around-the-clock patrols.

While about 3,000 people died nationwide in unrest-related incidents in the 15 months up to February, an almost unbelievable 22,000 were killed in crime-related attacks. And up to 9,000 more incidents, from theft to murder, are being reported each month this year nationwide than in 1990.

With an overstretched police force throwing up its hands, a series of neighbourhoods have decided they must act on their own.

One security firm, Paramed, says it has been approached by Killarney, Westcliff, Victory Park and Douglesdale for price quotations in the past month. Gallo Manor is also discussing employing a security firm as well as building a wall around the area. Emmarentia residents have turned in desperation to their domestics, who have started a unique form of neighbourhood watch.

Meanwhile in Soweto, where the services of a security firm are beyond the reach of residents, community groups have banded together to mount a huge awareness campaign.

Formed in May in reaction to a series of car hijackings in which drivers were killed, the Greater Soweto Anti-Crime Initiative is planning an educational workshop every two months, an in-depth television programme on crime, and the use of pamphlets and bill-boards with anti-crime messages and several practical tips.

The various neighbourhoods' moves reveal the deep fear of crime that has gripped black and white South Africans alike.

Killarney, a compact suburb of flats occupied predominantly by affluent older people attracted by its pleasant, wide streets and close proximity to town, is a prime example. A string of car hijackings—one of a doctor, who had his medical bag stolen along with his car; another of a woman bringing a hot meal to her elderly mother—has terrified residents who feel that their age makes them easy targets.

Philip Botes (72) doesn't dare leave his Killarney home at night. "I'm afraid," says the former Magaliesburg farmer who came to Johannesburg to be near hospitals and doctors in his old age. "I can't stand up against these people running around with guns."

With the police pleading lack of resources, Mr. Botes feels the only solution is a neighbourhood security firm.

The idea is particularly affordable in Killarney, which is so densely populated that each of its 2,000 households would pay only between R[and]15 and R20 a month each, according to Killarney/Riviera Residents Association chairman Harry van der Kleij. Occupants of each block of flats would chip in for a radio transmitter and each resident could buy a panic button which would operate within 70 m of the transmitter. "So you can push the panic button even when you're walking your dog," says Mr. van der Kleij.

While he does not blame the police for failing to protect Killarney adequately, Houghton/Killarney MP [member of Parliament] Tony Leon does.

"There is an invisible police presence in the suburbs. They've got to do more," he says.

"There were very good in their heyday at finding pass offenders and sending around vans to pick up blacks sitting on street corners. They were absolutely brilliant at that," says Mr. Leon. He asks why they aren't better in fighting crime.

But police say they simply don't have the manpower. "We cannot force people to join the force," says Witwatersrand police liaison Captain Eugene Opperman. In addition, political violence drains the resources that police do have, he says.

Police applaud neighbourhoods' moves towards hiring security firms. "They're quite right to arrange for their own protection," Captain Opperman says.

Others are disturbed. "I worry about whole suburbs employing mini-armies to defend themselves," says Heather Reganass, director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention.

Graeme Simpson, acting director of the Project for the Study of Violence, a research group based at the University of the Witwatersrand, equates security firms with township defence committees. "Ultimately they're the same thing—private armies."

Critics of security firms fear that their officers are trigger-happy.

Paramed managing director Mark Flemmer says the industry is much safer now that legislation adopted in recent months requires prospective security employees to be checked out and registered with the Security Officers Board.

Yet, while Mr. Flemmer pledges that his employees shoot only in life-threatening situations, he says other firms allow their officers a freer hand on the trigger.

Gun-toting gangs of robbers are a fairly new phenomenon in the northern suburbs. They have been operating for far longer, however, in Soweto. There, in addition to political violence, residents have been subject to deadly attacks by thieves in shebeens, in shops and on the streets.

Max Legodi, executive director of the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce, speaks of what drew him to the Soweto anti-crime initiative.

"As business people we couldn't solve the problem alone," he says. In the past two years, eight members have been killed in closing-time robberies. Other shop owners have had supply trucks hijacked and customers pickpocketed.

In addition to its education campaign, the group plans to lobby the Government for the electrification and tarring of township streets to make the area safer.

ANC's Sisulu Addresses Funeral Gathering 19 Oct

*MB1910150491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1455 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 19 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Mr Walter Sisulu says reform in South Africa is not yet irreversible, claiming the violence will only stop once apartheid has been truly abolished.

He was providing a brief report-back on his recent visit to the United States to hundreds of mourners at the funeral service of slain ANC activist, Mr Vunyane Mabaxa, in Soweto on Saturday afternoon.

"I told the Americans we have not reached a situation in South Africa where we can say the situation is irreversible."

"I told them that we have a disciplined youth in our country, a youth that is able to listen to the national leadership. And therefore we are not going back as the ANC, we going to govern and rule this country and our future government won't be a black or white government, but a non-racial government."

Mr Sisulu said he had urged the Americans to support the ANC and its call for an interim government.

"I'm a founder member of Umkhonto we Siswe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] and I am a founder member of the ANC Youth League. During our days in the Youth League people were dying as they are dying today. Hence we took the resolution of forming MK to defend our people.

"But we are saying today that the dying of our people killed by the government security forces and vigilantes will only stop when apartheid is abolished," Mr Sisulu said.

Another speaker, Potwa [Post and Telecommunications Workers Association] ?resident and Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal vice president, Mr Kgaeisi Mosonkutu, who spoke on behalf of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], called on all South Africans to overthrow the government if negotiations between the ANC and the National Party government failed.

"COSATU calls on all people in all corners of South Africa to meet and prepare an agenda of how to overthrow the government," he said.

Police Urge ANC To Control Supporters in Soweto

*MB1710203091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1956 GMT 17 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 17 SAPA—Police on Thursday [17 October] called on the African National Congress [ANC] to control its supporters after school pupils in Soweto's Diepkloof area embarked on a week of rioting, burning houses and damaging property worth thousands of rands. The chaos erupted in the wake of the death on Sunday of ANC Youth League leader Vuyani Mabaxa, who was shot dead by police while allegedly firing a machine pistol.

Soweto police spokesman Col Tienie Halgryn on Thursday repeated the allegation that Mr Mabaxa was killed while attempting to murder patrolling police members. He did not deny an ANC allegation that police fired teargas into classrooms at Diepkloof Junior Secondary School on Thursday.

Police used teargas and birdshot "many times in the past week" to control rioting school pupils, Col Halgryn said, adding that action had been taken at almost every school in the Diepkloof area since Monday when the unrest erupted. He said police would maintain an increased presence in the area until the rioting stopped. Fifty pupils arrested on Wednesday were released due to lack of evidence. No arrests were made on Thursday.

Police sincerely wanted to bind themselves to a code of conduct and the terms of the national peace accord signed recently, but had to continue acting to counter lawlessness? Col Halgryn said. He described the rioting as "senseless" and called on the ANC to restrain its supporters. "Fortunately no reports of injuries have been received, but the lives of many Diepkloof people have been endangered in the past week. How many people must die before the ANC calls for order?"

The ANC's PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] Region in a statement said police fired teargas into classrooms at Diepkloof Junior Secondary School. "The disruption of school programmes by police at the time students are preparing for examinations is disgusting to say the least. The police must explain to the community of Diepkloof in particular and our society in general why lessons were disrupted at Diepkloof Junior Secondary."

The statement called on the Soweto divisional police commissioner "to restrain his men from causing further disruptions of schools in the area".

On Wednesday the daughter of a former Diepmeadow mayor was badly burned when rampaging school children set fire to a house. Eva Mathala suffered third-degree burns when a group of pupils set the house alight while she was sleeping inside. Pupils on Wednesday also set alight, stoned and ransacked another four homes, including three belonging to policemen.

Several 'Rampaging' Students Arrested

*MB2210090691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2317 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21 SAPA—A delivery truck and a post office van were set alight in Diepkloof on Monday [21 Oct] as chaos continued at troubled Soweto high schools.

Classes ground to a virtual halt at Diepkloof high schools after rampaging pupils threw petrol bombs at the two vehicles during a lunch break.

At least three pupils were arrested when police broke open the gates at Namedi High School in Zone 3 as the security forces pursued the suspects in the aftermath of the burning incident.

One of the arrested pupils was identified as Benjamin Moeketsi, a Std [standard] 8 pupil at Namedi, which is situated behind the Zone 3 shopping centre where the two vehicles were torched.

The principal of Namedi, J. J. Lesele, said the pupil was arrested after the police forced their way into the school premises by breaking the lock on the security gates.

On Sunday Soweto police confirmed that about 150 Madebane School pupils set alight a post office van and a delivery vehicle in Zone 3, Meadowlands.

A police spokesman said when an army patrol arrived at the scene the children threw petrol bombs at the army truck and then fled into the schoolgrounds, locking the gates behind them.

The police arrived, broke open the gates and arrested three of four suspects pointed out to them by the troops. The fourth suspect managed to get away.

A police and army contingent patrolled the area on Sunday.

According to the driver of the meat supply delivery truck, Maviyo Twala, the pupils set the vehicle alight shortly after he parked at the busy shopping complex near the Namedi and Madibane high schools, to offload the stock.

A passing post office van was attacked with stones and later set alight.

Diepkloof high schools have been plagued by disruption and unrest since the death of ANC [African National Congress] youth leader, Vuyani Mabaxa, who was allegedly shot and killed by police last week.

Mr Mabaxa's death triggered a wave of protests in schools in the area as thousands of angry pupils engaged in running battles with the police.

The eruption of the week-long pandemonium has left one woman dead, four vehicles set alight and the house of former Diepmeadow Mayor Johannes Mathala, extensively damaged by fire.

Eight Killed, 33 Injured in Soweto Train Attack

*MB2310081891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0748 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA—At least eight people were killed and 33 others injured early on Wednesday during another attack on a passenger train on the now feared Soweto railway network.

By mid-morning police put the death toll at eight. According to reports reaching SAPA, bodies were strewn along Soweto's Nancefield railway station, with more bodies and injured commuters in the vicinity of the Orlando soccer stadium.

Police spokesman Col Tienie Halgryn confirmed to SAPA that the situation in and around the Nancefield railway station was chaotic, and police were patrolling "the whole area".

Most victims suffered hack wounds, he said, but there were some with gunshot wounds too.

Col Halgryn said the train attack took place soon after the murder of a Zulu-speaking person on Wednesday morning.

According to unconfirmed reports, the attackers came from Nancefield hostel.

Death Toll Rises; 9 Dead, 36 Injured

*MB2310123191 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] The death toll in the violence near the Nancefield station in Soweto this morning has risen to nine, and at least 36 people have been injured. A police spokesman said the violence had apparently begun when a Nancefield Hostel resident was attacked at the Nancefield Station. He died in a friend's car on the way to hospital. Shortly afterwards shots were fired at passing trains, and passengers were attacked. The spokesman said a short while ago that all was quiet in the area. Policemen and troops have been deployed along the railway line to Soweto.

Police Promise To Safeguard Commuters

MB2310144291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Soweto's regional police commissioner, Major General Kobus Malan, has given the assurance that the police will do all in their power to safeguard commuters against a repeat of this morning's train violence.

The ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha are blaming each other for the train attacks in which at least nine people were killed. The ANC says the attackers came from the Nancefield Hostel in which mainly Inkatha supporters live. Inkatha has blamed ANC supporters for this morning's massacre, saying the violence started when ANC supporters prevented people from boarding or leaving the train as it stood in Nancefield Station. Police say the violence started when a Zulu speaking man was attacked and wounded on his way to the Nancefield Station.

He managed to return to the Nancefield hostel but died on his way to hospital.

IFP Youth Official Version of Attack

MB2310151091 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Inkatha's version of the Soweto train attacks differs from that of police, and eye witnesses. John Matham reports on a media conference addressed by Inkatha Youth Brigade Official Themba Khoza:

[Matham] Khoza says what happened is that a group of ANC [African National Congress] supporters were trying to prevent people from leaving and entering the train. He says a fight broke out and that was when the deaths occurred. Khoza says he is not surprised that the police version of events differs because, in his words, police are somewhere between being misinformed and lying. Khoza admits it might be possible that Nancefield hostel dwellers attacked commuters in revenge for the killing of an IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] member earlier. But he stresses that if this was the case they were acting outside official IFP policy. Khoza says the aftermath of today's attack is following a similar pattern to events in the last month. He says the IFP has been blamed for violence in which it is often the chief victim.

Cape Taxi War Erupts; Committee Disappointed

MB1910135291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1326 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA—Peace efforts in Cape Town's "taxi war" have suffered a severe setback as violence erupted again on the eve of a community report-back meeting to be addressed by peace-brokers Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Cape Town Mayor Mr Frank van der Velde.

In the latest incident, a Langunya Taxi Association driver was shot dead in Gugulethu, four taxis were burnt

out and windows of several others smashed on Saturday afternoon, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Two drivers of the rival Western Cape Black Taxi Association [WEBTA], Mr Zwelinzima Tokwe and Mr Raymond Bonseni, were allegedly shot dead by members of the Lagunya Taxi Association in separate incidents on Friday.

Six bystanders were injured and four taxis set alight in the first incident on Friday at the Nyanga East bus terminus. Witnesses said five men dressed in blue overalls opened fire on Mr Tokwe's taxi. Three of the gunmen were identified by witnesses and other taxi drivers as Lagunya members.

Mr Tokwe was hit in the chest by a bullet fired from an automatic weapon. Four taxis, including a Lagunya vehicle, were torched in subsequent violence and the windows of several minibuses smashed.

In the second incident on Friday, Mr Bonseni was allegedly shot dead by a Lagunya operator, who forced his vehicle from the road near D.F. Malan Airport.

On Wednesday, a WEBTA driver, Mr M. Mgxakwa, and a Lagunya member, Mr Ndodiphela Kaima, were injured in separate shootings. Mr Kaima is in a critical condition in Groote Schuur Hospital.

The mayor of Cape Town, Mr Frank van der Velde, said he was "very disappointed" by the attacks, but said the peace committee would continue negotiating with both taxi associations.

Mr van der Velde and Archbishop Desmond Tutu are due to address a community meeting at Khayelitsha stadium on Sunday afternoon. They will report back on initiatives undertaken by the Cape Town Peace Committee since the recent peace summit and canvass the opinions of residents on efforts to end the taxi war.

Police Sergeant Arrested

MB2010134291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] The Cape Town taxi war has taken a new turn. A police sergeant has been arrested on a charge of murder, and on two charges of attempted murder. Police have confirmed the arrest, and say police firearms have been seized and sent for ballistic tests.

The arrest is believed to relate to an incident on Friday afternoon [18 October]. Nine taxi owners belonging to the Western Cape Black Taxi Association were sitting in a minibus when they were shot at by five gunmen. The gunmen used an R-4, and R-1, a shotgun, and a .303 rifle. One man was killed and two others injured.

It is believed the arrested policeman's wife is actively involved with a rival Lagunya Taxi Association. The sergeant will appear in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court tomorrow. Police have not ruled out the possibility of more arrests soon.

WEBTA Withdraws From Peace Initiative

*MB2210172691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1555 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 22 SAPA—Cape Town's peace initiative has had a major setback with the withdrawal by the Western Cape Black Taxi Association from the peace initiative. The reason for the WEBTA pull-out, association officials say, is that the mayor, Mr Frank van der Velde, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu are not addressing the fundamental issues.

Hitting back, Mr van der Velde accused WEBTA of reneging on agreements and Archbishop Tutu warned the taxi industry that the "whole Cape Town community, black and white, is losing patience with them". Archbishop Tutu said the peace committee would meet on Wednesday [23 October] to discuss stronger measures to stop the fighting. "A withdrawal from the peace process by either taxi organisation could result in their facing tougher sanctions from the community," he said.

Mr van der Velde said he believed it was counter-productive to accuse each other through the press. However, he was available to discuss WEBTA's problem with the organisation. He said: "They have been called on numerous occasions to identify their grievances. It has been them and nobody else who have reneged on agreements."

WEBTA officials said they were pulling out of the peace bid in an interview on how peace could be achieved in a war which has claimed more than 25 lives and destroyed minibuses worth more than R[and]1-million.

The move has sparked fears that the conflict, which has affected thousands of commuters, could increase.

—A Lagunya taxi was set alight in Nyanga East on Monday afternoon and damage was estimated at R25,000.

Soon after noon in Borchers Quarry Road, Nyanga, a shot was fired from a minibus at a WEBTA taxi while it was on its way to Bellville.

In [word indistinct] at 1.45pm, near Lusaka squatter camp, Guguletu, several shots were fired from a car at a taxi—but they missed.

PAC Withdraws From Peace Committee

*MB2310091491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0842 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 23 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Wednesday withdrew from the multi-party committee trying to end the warring between rival Cape Town taxi groups.

"We have pulled out because we believe the peace committee is not addressing the fundamental issues underlying the taxi war," PAC western Cape Regional Executive Committee member Mr Macwerha Ntsodo said on Wednesday.

Mr Ntsodo said the PAC would rejoin the peace initiative if it "would listen to what are the real problems, and address these problems".

The PAC believed that "people" attending the peace talks were "pushing a hidden agenda" and "they are not looking why (the taxi groups) are fighting".

"The groups are not given enough time to put their positions. The committee is just rushing for peace while the taxi war keeps on sparking. They do not listen to the issues," said Mr Ntsodo.

The PAC decided to withdraw after attending a peace committee meeting in Cape Town on Tuesday night "which did not address the issues, but just rushed for peace".

"Once the peace committee is prepared to sit down and listen to the problems and address them, the PAC will rejoin," he said.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the mayor of Cape Town, Mr Frank van der Velde, are among the members of the committee.

A crisis meeting has been called for Wednesday night following renewed violence and the assassination of an abducted taxi driver.

Medical Practices To Close in VAT Protest

*MB2310175091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] The Coordinating Committee of Health Workers on VAT [value-added tax] has agreed to a voluntary closure of private medical practices on Monday [28 October] and Tuesday [29 October] in protest against VAT on medical services and basic foodstuffs.

The decision was taken in Johannesburg by members of the National Medical and Dental Association, Namda, the South African Health Workers' Congress, Sahwco, and the Society of Dispensing Family Practitioners. The public secretary of Sahwco, Mr. Aslam Dassoo, said that doctors who decided to close their practices on those days would make their services available to local state clinics and hospitals. Dr. Dassoo said that all efforts were being made to prevent jeopardizing patient care. Dr. Dassoo said that participating doctors would be available to provide emergency care to their patients.

The health workers believed that the action was in the interest of the patient and the community in general.

PAC Statement on Minimum Demand, VAT Strikes

*MB2310211491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2104 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA—All participants in the Patriotic Front conference should accept a democratically elected constituent assembly, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] said on Wednesday night.

In a statement to SAPA the PAC said this was a "minimum demand, without exception".

The PAC also said it would support the general strike against value-added tax on November 4 and 5 if certain conditions were adhered to.

These included demands that negotiations with the government were not the object of the strike; that the strike is voluntary and free of "violent coercion" and the interests of students were not affected.

23 Oct Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2310100191

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Commonwealth Shows Favorable Shift of Emphasis—This year's Commonwealth conference in Harare "showed a welcome shift of emphasis—towards bringing South Africa back into the world community instead of castigating it," begins a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 October. On South Africa, British Prime Minister John Major "stressed the need to remove all sanctions and not merely the 'people to people' variety." "The message was clear: in Britain's view, Pretoria is keeping to its undertaking and is intent on a constitutional settlement. Sanctions are no longer required. The fact that within 24 hours, Japan announced that it was lifting all sanctions underlines Mr Major's point and demonstrates how far the Commonwealth is trailing behind other countries."

BUSINESS DAY

Lifting of Sanctions Ban 'Psychological'—"Material results of the latest big crack in sanctions may be less dramatic than might have been expected, South Africa's healthy trade figures have long been evidence of the lip service paid to sanctions," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 October in a page 10 editorial. "Perhaps more important will be the psychological effects of the lifting of the bans."

De Klerk Gives Mandela Frustrations Insufficient Attention—A second editorial feels there "should not be any public hysteria over sharp differences of opinion" between President De Klerk and Nelson Mandela who are the leaders of two main political groups. "Further, the peace accord was not designed to suppress political debate—it was designed to free it. If, in the heat of the battle, the two men question each other's good faith, they are doing what politicians in

democracies the world over do. But that does not mean their actions should not be subject to public scrutiny. Mandela, who has a tendency to seek a scapegoat whenever the unpleasant realities of South Africa surface, has a duty to provide evidence if he is to accuse his opponent of instructing the police to murder innocent people. De Klerk, on the other hand, has not given sufficient attention to the causes of Mandela's frustrations."

SOWETAN

Time for ANC, PAC To 'Forgive' Azapo—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 October in a page 8 editorial calls on the African National Congress, ANC, and the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, to "do all they can to get Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] back into the fold before the Patriotic Front talks start in Durban this weekend." "Azapo made a mistake. It should be forgiven. If it is not forgiven, Azapo will become marginalised onlookers as a new nation is formed. That would be a dangerous tragedy. It is now time for the PAC and ANC to be broad of mind and generous of heart."

Japanese Sanctions Lift in Own Interest—A second editorial on the same page states: "Clearly the Japanese took the reforms in South Africa as an early excuse to restore full trading links with us. But it would be foolish to believe that this is out of support for South Africa." "Amid the joy over the news that we are trading with Japan again, it would be wise to remember that our resources, such as iron ore, are the nation's treasures. We should be processing them ourselves."

*** ANC Leadership's Property Acquisitions Noted**

*91AF0036C Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
19 Sep 91 p 16*

[By Joshua Raboroko: "Top ANC Officials Buy in Luxury Belt"]

[Text] If property owners had any doubts about their property rights under any ANC [African National Congress] government of the future they need to look no farther than the organisation's leadership acquisition of property.

According to Camdon Group's managing director, Mr. Scott McRae, the ANC reportedly has international property interest of some R[ands]700 million.

In South Africa the organisation recently acquired Shell House, Johannesburg, as its headquarters in a multimillion-rand deal; and on the residential front individual members have been buyers of up-market properties.

McRae says the example, an SACP [South African Communist Party] secretary has acquired a property in Observatory, Johannesburg and former ANC president Mr. Oliver Tambo has bought a home in Sandhurst, Sandton, in the heart of the so-called white "mink and manure belt."

He says: "ANC president Nelson Mandela himself lives in a luxury home with his wife, Mrs. Mandela, in Soweto."

Camdon's had also been approached by the ANC in connection with property deals, he revealed.

However, if experience in South Africa's neighbouring states was any guideline, whites had no reason to expect that their property rights would be infringed.

Indeed, property rights had been enshrined in the constitutions of Namibia and Zimbabwe and in general values had appreciated.

In one instance, for example, a home in Harare sold for R90,000 at the start of independence was now selling for 10 times that amount.

The ANC has put to rest any suggestions of property confiscation, forced sales of property and forced accommodation for dispossessed underprivileged, he says.

A senior ANC spokesman had told Camdon's that any suggestion along these lines was "propaganda."

"There is no question of confiscating white property.

"It would seem that multiproperty ownership will be entirely the prerogative of the individual, if he can afford it; and again, such ownership would be protected—although this privilege could attract taxation," he said.

Basic Need

The ANC's policy is to address a basic need for housing among the million or more South Africans who presently do not have proper housing.

"This implies redirecting more of the country's resources into housing.

"This policy did not mean dispossessing those who already owned property in any way, whether by force or by coercion.

"What the ANC policy could mean is the introduction of taxation of what could be described as luxury property.

"Just how luxury property would be defined is a moot point.

"Moreover, any legislation of this nature would undoubtedly have a difficult passage through Parliament and, even if finally approved would, in my view, be watered down in any event and could well prove to be quite tame," McRae said.

He added: "I prefer to be an optimist on this issue and to take my cue from what has happened to property in neighbouring Namibia and Zimbabwe, where values have soared under the regime and property ownership is firmly entrenched.

"I would in any event hope that the ANC policies will mellow should they come to power.

"Property ownership is, after all, one of the basic ways of creating wealth and I would hope that any future ANC-dominated government would wish to encourage such ownership in the interests of the population as a whole, rather than simplistically confiscate existing property wealth and so impoverish the country as a whole," he said.

* Economists Predict Rampant Unemployment

91AF0036B Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 15 Sep 91 p 1

[By Don Robertson and Ian Smith: "Out-of-Control Jobless Threat"]

[Text] Unmanageable unemployment is in store in 1994-95 unless the promised economic upswing next year lasts longer than any other in the past 20.

This is the view of Bankorp economist Nick Barnardt, quoted by labour consultant Andrew Levy & Associates in a report on retrenchment.

Levy & Associates says retrenchment has been a feature of the past five years and contemplated legislation could make retrenchment more difficult and expensive for employers.

Bankorp says: "An expected decline of 80,000 job opportunities this year and no growth last year, the return of thousands of political exiles and an increase of 600,000 in the domestic labour force mean that unemployment at the end of 1992 could be 700,000 higher than in 1990."

This week was marked by closure of the Crocodile River platinum mine with the loss of 1,300 jobs, production cuts at Lorraine gold mine at a cost of 1,000 jobs, cancellation of a shaft at Winkelhaak gold mine and Frame Group's retrenchment of 1,100 workers after it closed its East London spinning mill.

Formal

Gold mines, which have cut employment by 80,000 in 18 months, are not out of the woods. Many job losses among mine suppliers have still to filter through. The weak gold price puts yet more jobs at risk.

Levy & Associates boss Andrew Levy says traditionally there are two "waves" of retrenchment each year—one at the beginning, the other in the middle.

"In the last couple of weeks, however, we have seen a resurgence of retrenchments as businesses are having to cut deeper. There are also more clerical and professional people losing jobs."

Formal employment in the non-farming sector fell by 0.5 percent for the whole of last year. But manufacturing employment fell 2 percent in the first four months of this year.

Figures of total unemployment are notoriously inaccurate. But Bankorp says that by the end of 1990 about

4-million adults were out of work. Poor growth running into next year means that unemployment will worsen.

"The lost generation can grow by 500,000 in just two years and could become a time-bomb which can seriously damage civilised society and the success of political democratisation in SA."

Job losses are not confined to lower-paid categories.

Ian Macgregor, president of the SA [Republic of South Africa] Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Safcec), says the labour force was cut by 15 percent in the first six months of this year after a 10 percent reduction last year.

Mossgas employs 14,000 people on site, but the number will fall to 970 when work is completed by the end of the year. Some may be able to find jobs in construction at the Columbus stainless-steel plant and other projects that may stem from the Government's tax handouts to exporters of beneficiated minerals.

But these projects are notoriously capital intensive and will provide few permanent jobs.

Civil engineering employs about 75,000 compared with 110,000 at the beginning of 1990.

In the past 12 months, the skilled and professional labour complement has been slashed by about 30 percent.

Mr. Macgregor says much work has been promised from upliftment programmes, but there is usually a long delay in getting them going.

Seifsa chief economist Michael McDonald says retrenchments of between 2,300 and 2,500 a month are common in engineering, but the cuts are slowing.

Skilled

In the first half of this year 22,500 workers lost their jobs. The total for the year is likely to be 35,000, many of them professionals and skilled staff. More than 42,500 workers were laid off in the previous two years.

Economists say the figures show only the tip of the iceberg. Many small companies which fire staff or close their doors are not members of national organisations and do not report job losses.

Azar Jammie, head of economic think-tank Econometrix, says the biggest danger of soaring unemployment, particularly in political change, is that the Government could be tempted to boost spending to revitalise the economy.

* Importance of Vastrap Weaponry Range Noted

92A40002A Johannesburg PARATUS in Afrikaans
Aug 91 p 22

[By Captain Amanda Snyman: "Here a Firm Stand Is Made"]

[Excerpt] The base lies spread out across the plains and hills of the Kalahari Desert, 86 kilometers from the nearest town, Upington. Here at the Vastrap Weaponry Range there are only two permanent army staffers, seven servicemen, and a handful of other workers. Yet Vastrap plays a most valuable role in the functioning of the South African Armed Forces.

It is here near Vastrap that the South African army, air force, fleet, and Army Corps, as well as affiliates of the Army Corps, regularly come to test the potential of their latest weapons and vehicles.

According to Warrant Officer Willie Horne, Vastrap's commanding officer, the base was formerly under the control of the South African Army. Since that time it was taken over by the Air Force, and today Vastrap is under the command of the Waterkloof Air Force Base.

Vastrap serves chiefly as a bomb testing site, but final approval for such vehicles as the Rooikat, for example, is always given here. "During the summer, the temperature gravitates around 44 degrees—ideal conditions for testing the capacity of the vehicles as well as that of the drivers," says Warrant Officer Horne.

Tests

Various tests are carried out at Vastrap, among them short tests that normally last a week, longer tests that take three weeks, and maximum tests which may last up to three months.

During the tests, enemy bases are set up with various targets on the test ranges, after which attacks are conducted on them. The targets are composed mainly of fiberglass, large tires and sandbags.

According to Warrant Officer Horne, there is always a real danger of fire while the bomb ranges are in use. A great deal of modern fire-fighting equipment is available. The servicemen are also thoroughly trained to take swift and effective action in the case of brush fires.

Wild Animals

The Vastrap Weaponry Range is spread over 48,000 hectares. A great variety of wild animals live here. According to Warrant Officer Horne there are large numbers of ostriches, gemsboks, springboks, and several kinds of undesirable animals such as jackals, lynxes, and Cape wild cats. "We are obliged now and then to exterminate these animals because they threaten the sheep of neighboring farmers."

What effect has the bombing range in particular had on the wildlife here?

During field exercises, says Warrant Officer Horne, "we try as far as possible to restrict our actions to concentrated areas. The bombing range has been laid out in a specific area, and no bombs may be exploded outside that area. The same holds true of the vehicle testing terrain. No person or vehicle may deviate from the designated course."

Thus far the weaponry range has had no harmful effect on wild life, although in the past, brush fires did damage the brush and the soil.

Living Quarters

Approximately 80 people can be housed here during exercises. The base has living quarters for commissioned as well as noncommissioned officers. There is also an attractive mess and a fully equipped kitchen where Flight Sergeant Steve Apter holds sway.

"Vastrap also has its own pub, a billiards room and a TV room where our guests can pass their time of an evening," says Warrant Officer Horne. [passage omitted]

*** Anglo, Gencor Merger To Boost Steel Production**

91AF0036A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
17 Sep 91 p 15

[Article by Derek Tommey: "R1 Billion Columbus Stainless Deal Forged"]

[Text] A billion rand [R] cash deal announced last night between Anglo American [AAC] and Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] on the one hand and the Barlow Rand group on the other has put South Africa on the road to becoming the world's fifth-biggest stainless steel producer.

At present this country ranks only about 16th.

The deal is also good news for the Gencor and Anglo ferro-chrome producer, Samancor, as it will enable it to become the world's biggest and most dominant producer of ferro-chrome by far—with between 30 percent and 40 percent of world production.

It might also enable it to curb the current over-production of ferro-chrome and get a better price for the product.

The deal provides for the sale by the Barlows group of Middelburg Steel, a producer of ferro-chrome and stainless steel, and of Barlows' other group chrome interests to Anglo American and Gencor for R1,075 million.

Middelburg's stainless steel interest will go to the Columbus Venture, which is jointly owned by Anglo American's Highveld Steel and Samancor for a cash payment of R500 million.

Middelburg will then become the launching pad for the proposed vast Columbus stainless steel project.

Brian Gilbertson, chairman of Genmin, said yesterday that this could reduce the proposed capital cost of Columbus, recently put at about R3.1 billion, by between R500 million and R1 billion.

Trevor Jones, managing director of Highveld Steel, said Columbus would benefit from Middelburg Steel's expertise in the production and marketing of stainless steel and also from Highveld's steel-making skills.

Fred Boshoff, who heads the Columbus project, said a detailed study would be made of the Middelburg Steel plant, which currently has the capacity to produce 120,000 tons of stainless steel a year.

The study is expected to take about six months, after which orders for new and additional plant will be implemented.

Major extensions aimed at increasing steel production to about 495,000 tons are not expected to be fully operational until 1995.

Mr. Gilbertson said a transaction of this scale could only have been brought about by large, financially sound companies such as Anglo American and Gencor, the country's two biggest mining groups.

He said the deal would not only benefit the parties concerned, but would contribute to growth in the national economy.

The taxpayer also stood to benefit, as the cost of the Government incentives required to launch Columbus would now be smaller.

Michael King, executive director of Anglo American, said the transaction was noteworthy as it extended the partnership that underlay the AAC/Gencor Columbus joint venture and strengthened the ties between the two groups.

Samancor will acquire Middelburg Steel's ferro-chrome interests and Barlows' other chrome interests for R575 million, also in cash.

This will increase Samancor's ferro-chrome capacity to about 1,060,000 tons a year.

However, in view of the depressed ferro-chrome market it is planned to close the high-cost production units, resulting in lower output, but greater efficiency.

This could lead to a higher ferro-chrome price in time. An increase of 1c a pound in the U.S. ferro-chrome price could add R20 million to Samancor's pretax profits.

The cash to be paid by Samancor and Highveld to Barlow Rand will be financed by an issue of shares by the two companies to Anglo American, De Beers, Amic and Gencor.

This will increase the stake of De Beers and Anglo American in Samancor from 25 percent to about 28 percent.

Barlow Rand reported last night that it would be selling its interest in Middelburg Steel and Rand Mines would be selling its chrome mineral rights interests and its interest in Henry Gould (Pty) for a total cash consideration of R1,025 billion.

Vansa Vanadium will be selling its interest in the Winterveld Chrome Mines for about R50 million in cash.

If these transactions had taken place a year ago Barlows' earnings a share would have risen by 50c and its tangible net asset value by 120c a share.

Vansa's earnings would have risen by about 5c a share and its tangible net asset value by 28c a share.

Barlows said the transaction would have an immediate impact on its profit statement and balance sheet and place it in a position to pursue new investments.

It would also shed Middelburg Steel, which, owing to fluctuations in commodity prices, was having a disproportionate impact on group earnings.

Angola

Dos Santos Reshuffles Cabinet, Governors

MB2110202491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The president of the republic reshuffled the cabinet. He replaced [Youth and Sports Minister] Marcolino Moco, and appointed a state secretary for the promotion of women.

Osvaldo Serra van Dunem is the new youth and sports minister, and Joana Lima Cristiano becomes state secretary for the promotion of women.

Antonio Andre Pitra Petroff is the new police commander as well as deputy interior minister responsible for public order. Armino do Espirito Santo Vieira becomes the new deputy interior minister responsible for prison affairs, and the fire department.

Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade is relieved as governor of Malanje Province. He will serve in Moxico Province under the same capacity. Graciano (Manto) is appointed as Huambo Province governor, thereby ending his assignment in Lunda Province.

Joaquim da Silva Matias, Joao Filipe Martins, and Jose Manuel (Salopombo) are appointed governors of Namibe Province, Malanje, and Lunda Sul Provinces, respectively.

Baltazar Manuel is appointed deputy governor of Huambo Province.

Samuel Joao is appointed deputy governor of Uige Province responsible for economic affairs. Pedro (Iavova) is appointed deputy governor of that province responsible for organization and community services.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also appointed Jose (Chitenda) as deputy governor of Huila Province responsible for social affairs, and Adriano da Silva as deputy governor of that province responsible for economic and production affairs.

Governors Domingos Jose of Namibe Province, and Jaime Baptista Donge of Moxico Province are relieved from their posts. Deputy Governors Antonio Jaime Pinto, and Manuel Francisco Joao of Uige Province, Fernando do Rosario of Moxico Province, and Joao Pereira de Sousa Junior of Huila Province are also relieved from their posts.

Over 100,000 Government, UNITA Troops Confined

MB2110124591 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] More than 100,000 government and former UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops have been confined to special areas under Angola's peace agreement. In terms of the agreement,

most of the troops are to be demobilized, leaving the country with unified armed forces of 50,000.

A United Nations spokesman said that the world body believes that nearly two thirds of the former civil war combatants were confined to assembly areas. He said there was concern over delays in concluding the process, but added that most important was the fact that the ceasefire had held for five months.

Government Releases 564 'Civil War' POW's

MB2010122491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1100 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] The Angolan news agency reports that the Angolan Government yesterday released 564 prisoners taken during the civil war with the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement. On Thursday the Angolan Government told the International Red Cross that it planned a unilateral release of 700 UNITA troops by 23 October.

The news agency says UNITA has refused to free the 3,000 government soldiers it holds prisoner until a timetable for the release of all prisoners has been agreed upon by both sides.

Opposition Parties Cited on Cabinda Autonomy

MB1310074691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] The Angolan Democratic Party, PDA, defends autonomy for Cabinda Province, saying this should be discussed at a sovereign national conference that will also help review other constitutional measures. These views were disclosed by PDA Chairman Dr. Antonio Alberto Neto.

The Angolan National Democratic Convention, CNDA, also supports autonomy for Cabinda Province. CNDA Chairman Paulino Pinto Joao says that that autonomy must be decided at a national meeting.

This idea has been rejected by the Angolan Liberal Party, which defends a federation of Angolan states.

His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos recently spoke about the issue of autonomy for Cabinda Province.

Government, UNITA Representatives Meet in Bie

MB2310111691 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Our correspondent in Bie Province revealed today that an important meeting took place in Bie city yesterday between Jeronimo Ngongo, representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Bie Province, and Bie Provincial Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos.

The correspondent said the meeting took place in a cordial and frank atmosphere and examined in depth a number of social and administrative issues in the province, with a view to speeding up the consolidation of the peace process without any hindrances. The two officials also agreed to hold weekly meetings to consolidate the existing harmony.

Savimbi Receives UN Official, Cardinal 18 Oct

MB1810201691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], today met with Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general. The UN official, who has already visited six government and UNITA confinement areas, said he is happy with the development of the peace process in Angola. He said the troops' confinement process is expected to be speeded up, despite logistical difficulties [passage indistinct].

Also this morning, the UNITA leader met with Cardinal Don Alexandre do Nascimento. The two discussed the Angolan peace process. [passage indistinct]

UNITA's Savimbi Returns to Jamba 20 Oct

MB2110073791 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, who left Jamba last September returned to the UNITA headquarters yesterday.

Comrade President Savimbi was received at Comander Kazumbela International Airport in Jamba by thousands of people. He then left for the Liberty Square where he was greeted by a mammoth crowd.

In an interview with our reporter, Dr. Savimbi said the UNITA general headquarters would be transferred to Luanda.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] As you are aware, Jamba was the stronghold of our resistance and it has now become part of the Angolan history.

We are here today to meet friends, colleagues, and elders. Our general headquarters will now be transferred to Luanda.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade President Dr. Savimbi, you have just been to Huambo, Lubango, Lobito, and Luanda. From Luanda, you left for the United States, where you held a number of contacts. Could you brief us on your activity?

[Savimbi] Inside the country, we have been able to prove that UNITA enjoys overwhelming support from the Angolan people, including in Luanda. Accordingly, the international community now recognizes our popularity.

We were warmly received in the United States. As you are aware, the United States assisted us during our struggle. African as well as European countries felt the United States should stop assisting UNITA.

Now, the United States feels the assistance was worthwhile. We have been able to pressure the government to sign the Bicesse accords and it has now become clear that the Angolan people want a change. This change will be realized through the elections during which we expect our impact to be greatly felt. [end recording]

UNITA Denies Plans To Kill MPLA Officials

MB1910055291 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 19 Oct 91

["Press release" issued by Jorge Alicerces Valentim, minister of information in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in Lobito, Benguela Province, on 18 October]

[Text] UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Benguela Province branch categorically denies the news broadcast by the BBC World Service at 0630 on 17 October that UNITA plans to assassinate Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola- Labor Party, MPLA-PT, and Angolan Government officials.

UNITA would like to make it clear that its own officials have been the constant targets for attacks and flagrant murders. UNITA is also aware of other antipatriotic plans that are being carried out in various parts of the country with the aim of endangering the lives of its senior officials and members.

UNITA believes that the fundamental aim of any organization in Angola should be to effectively contribute to the creation of a climate of real democracy that will permit the holding of elections at the scheduled date. Nothing can prevent the march toward real democracy in our country. The Angolan people want change.

[Issued] Lobito, 18 October 1991

[Signed] UNITA Information Minister Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, on behalf of UNITA's Benguela Province branch

National Bank Grants Loans to Private Firms

MB2310114891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Trade Minister Ambrosio Silvestre said in Luanda yesterday that the National Bank of Angola will grant loans to national companies that will provide emergency supplies to the people. The minister said it was time for the government to end providing supplies to the people and allow private businessmen to play this role.

Ambrosio Silvestre also spoke of the existence of an emergency program to import raw materials for the industry and transportation sectors, as well as medicines, and so on.

The trade minister said beginning next year, wholesale dealers selected to supply provisions to the people can approach financial institutions to obtain loans and begin importing products.

Yesterday, Trade Ministry officials held a meeting with representatives from private wholesale dealers, storekeepers, and owners of duty free shops and companies which will deal with emergency supplies to the people, within the framework of the Government Plan of Action.

It will be noted that within the framework of this program, the country has already begun to receive a large quantity of products [words indistinct].

Botswana

BDP Spokesman: Reasons for Opposition Defections

MB1510133091 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 0510 GMT 15 Oct 91

[Text] The Botswana Democratic Party, BDP, secretary general, Mr. Daniel Kwelagobe, says defections from opposition parties to the ruling party signal the erosion of the opposition in the country.

Welcoming 22 new members, mostly from the opposition Botswana National Front [BNF] into the BDP at Newstead in Gaborone over the weekend, Mr. Kwelagobe said Botswana are beginning to appreciate the BDP as the only party that truly represents their interests. He attributed these defections to the unity talks between the BNF, BPP [Botswana People's Party] and BPU [Botswana People's Union], saying most defectors come from the three parties.

He told his audience that recently about 453 people in the north-east constituency alone were welcomed into the BDP after defecting from the BPP, and said more will be received before the 1984 general election. Mr. Kwelagobe, who is also the minister of agriculture, said the ruling party practices unity, development, self reliance and democracy as the four principles which now promotes peace and stability.

He said while the BDP's policies are for nation building, the BNF preached disunity by encouraging tribalism. He said it is a result of the policy of nation building that there is stability in the country. He briefed his audience about the recently adopted NDP [National Development Plan] 7, saying that it carries proposals on expansion of education, communication facilities, agriculture and local government infrastructure. Mr. Kwelagobe called on BDP members to welcome the joining members and to cooperate with them for the benefit of strengthening the ruling party.

Another speaker was Mr. Knox Kowa, a former BNF councilor who criticized the behavior of certain church leaders for allegedly misinforming their members, and the general public, on the penal code amendment act which legalized abortion on certain medical grounds. Speaking on behalf of the newcomers, Mr. Mopati Balang pledged to work hard for the BDP. He said they joined the BDP because they see it as a party with which they can identify.

Lesotho

Police, Army Search Congress Party Leader's Home

MB2110111691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0930 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Maseru Oct 21 SAPA—The Royal Lesotho Defence Force and the police conducted house-to-house searches in Maseru at the weekend, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

One of the houses searched is that of the leader of the Basotho Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

No reasons have been given for the search.

Sources close to the Basotho Congress Party, however, reported that a large quantity of blankets, in party colours, had previously been taken to the house of Mr Mokhehle.

The blankets were made in South Africa for supporters of the party.

Madagascar

Army Opens Fire on Demonstrators 24 Oct

AB2410085091 Paris AFP in English 0650 GMT 24 Oct 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Oct 24 (AFP)—Army troops opened fire on opponents of President Didier Ratsiraka as they dispersed a demonstration in the northern Madagascar town of Antsiranana, killing at least four people, local reporters said Thursday.

The radio station for the opposition coalition Lifeblood Committee, whose supporters were involved in the clashes Wednesday, said 12 people had been killed and about 40 wounded.

Reporters said groups of anti-Ratsiraka militants had rallied as part of preparations for a major "unity carnival" demonstration to be held in Antsiranana Thursday when they ran into barricades set up by the Army. The soldiers fired teargas and automatic weapons to break up the crowd.

Mozambique**Police Represses 'Illegal' Student Demonstration***MB1910060891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Text] New salaries are to be processed as of today for 602 of the 917 teachers currently on strike in Matola city, in Maputo Province. This was disclosed by the Maputo Province education director during a meeting with the directors of schools in Matola city and Matola District yesterday.

That work is expected to be concluded within the next few days. It includes the processing of retroactive pay to which the teachers on strike are entitled and which is effective as of April of this year.

Yesterday, the police repressed a demonstration by students in Matola city's primary, secondary, and technical schools. The demonstration included a march and the local authorities had already described it as illegal.

Antonio Tuzine, chairman of the Matola City Executive Council, has confirmed that his institution received a petition from the students informing it of their plans to hold a demonstration. Tuzine said, however, that the Matola city Executive Council had turned down the request in a written reply to the march organizers because the legal requirements for the exercise of the right to demonstrate had not been satisfied. Tuzine said that no date for the holding of the march had been provided and that the petition had not been signed by 10 organizers duly identified by name, profession, and address.

Malawi Reportedly Expels 150 Mozambican Refugees*MB1910173691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Text] The Tete provincial governor told a visiting UN interagency team in Tete City yesterday that 150 Mozambican refugees have been expelled from Malawi without any warning or explanation being given to the Mozambican authorities.

Radio Mozambique in Tete said the 150 Mozambican refugees, who were at Chifundi Resettlement Center in Malawi, were brought to the Mozambican border on 16 October.

The source said the Tete provincial government is undertaking efforts to learn the circumstances and reasons which led to this decision by Malawi. The local branch of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees is also involved in these efforts.

Tanzania's Mwinyi Meets Chissano 22 Oct*MB2210180291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Report on interview with Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi by reporter Teresa Lima during his technical stopover in Maputo on 22 October on his way home from the Commonwealth Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe]

[Excerpt] Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi made a technical stopover in Maputo this morning on his way home from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he participated in the Commonwealth Summit. Mwinyi was received by President Joaquim Chissano. Teresa Lima interviewed the Tanzanian head of state:

[Lima] Ali Hassan Mwinyi said he was pleased with the fact that an accord was signed in Rome between the Mozambique Government, and the Mozambique National Resistance. He said, however, that he does not know the details of the accord. The Tanzanian president said that the fact that an agreement has been reached to end the war is a major gain.

[Begin Mwinyi recording] The fact that you have agreed to stop fighting it is an achievement by itself, and we are very happy about that. [end recording] [passage omitted]

*** Nampula Governor Describes Security Situation***92AF0018C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 91 p 1*

[Text] In a recent press conference with members of the national news media, Alfredo Gamito, governor of Nampula Province, said that, after a period of relative insecurity, the military situation in that northern region of the country had improved significantly in the last three weeks. He noted that the period of intensive destabilization had not had any major effect on the agricultural products marketing campaign, which could already be considered the most successful in the last 10 years.

According to Alfredo Gamito, starting last May there had been a marked worsening of the military situation in Nampula Province, with the infiltration of several armed bands of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which are presumed to have come from some bases which had been destroyed in Zambezia, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado provinces.

"These bands occupied large areas in Mecuburi and Mogincual districts and also created disturbances in Muecate and Meconta. However, after they were driven out of Mogincual, on their way back to Zambezia Province the bandits occupied the district seat of Lalaua, where they remained for about 37 days. But all these districts have already been retaken and, even in the most troublesome case of Lalaua, the people are already involved in marketing their agricultural products, working in relative security," the governor of Nampula said.

Regarding the current marketing campaign, Gamito noted that it was the best in the last 10 years, adding that to date the peasants have succeeded in marketing more than 50 percent of their produce.

"We are now having problems with financing and the campaign is practically at a standstill. With regard to the corn, peanut, and bean crops, for example, we have already achieved the estimated rates to date, corresponding to a growth of about 30 percent over last year's campaign. But we are doing everything possible to buy up the produce that is still in the hands of the peasants," he noted.

According to the plan for the current campaign, Nampula proposed to market more than 55,000 tons of various products, including grains and oleaginous crops.

Emergency

With regard to the Emergency sector in Nampula Province, Governor Alfredo Gamito explained that the more than 400,000 people reported in the recent conference of the emergency sector are considered to be affected and not all of them are displaced people.

"There are about 120,000 displaced people, strictly speaking. I must point out that a large percentage of them have come from neighboring Zambezia, Niassa, and Cabo Delgado provinces, because only about 50,000 to 60,000 displaced people are natives of Nampula," he said.

Gamito stressed that the available emergency goods are far short of needs, with the result that the convoys which transport the donations are stormed as soon as they reach the distribution locales, because the people know that what arrives there will not be enough for all the needy population.

"This aspect is getting worse because, when any group of displaced people reaches a particular locale, they initially use up the reserves of the people who live there, and when donations arrive, the residents of that locale are already in a difficult situation as well, because their surplus has been exhausted," he explained.

Reporting briefly about the restoration of the Nacala Corridor, our interviewee said that the work is currently proceeding at a normal pace, with the renovation of 800 to 1,000 meters per day, and is now approaching the Ribaue station. We also learned that the consortium will shortly transfer its work front from Namina to Iapata.

Referring to the crime rate, Alfredo Gamito said it had risen over previous years, but was in no way comparable to the crime rate in the capital of the country.

In conclusion, speaking of the impact of the Economic Recovery Program in Nampula, the governor simply noted that it is not much different from the other regions of the country.

"But we are totally committed to the program for the priority districts, where we are creating poles of development that will make it possible for people to return from the cities to the countryside," he emphasized.

* Situation of Displaced in Magde Described

92AF0019A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
10 Sep 91 p 3

[Article by Francisco Alar]

[Text] About 50,000 people who were forced to leave their native areas because of deteriorating security conditions throughout Magde District, Maputo Province, are concentrated in refugee centers created in the district seat and are completely dependent on emergency aid for their survival. Our correspondent learned that these individuals do not have farm plots because the nearest fertile land, located in the Incomati River valley, is taken up by agricultural enterprises and the fertile land in the interior cannot be used because of the lack of security.

These are displaced people from the administrative posts of Mapulanguene, Cadjane, and Mahele. Some residents of the administrative post of Mapulanguene took refuge in Massingir District, Gaza Province, and others fled to South Africa because Mapulanguene is closer to the RAS [Republic of South Africa] than it is to Magde, the district seat.

Inhabitants of Motasse, an administrative post also located in Magde District, went to Gaza Province, together with their administrator, and settled in Nwachicolwane.

According to Mario Antonio Chauque, assistant administrator of Magde District, the entire district was in a situation of insecurity in 1988 and more than 100,000 people settled in the respective district seat in 1989. Currently, however, many people are looking for plots of land in Maputo City and other points in the country because of the climate of insecurity that has even overtaken the town of Magde.

In effect, the some 53,000 displaced people who are still in the town are those who have no place left to go.

We need only cite one example: a group of displaced people with whom we spoke said they were tired of fleeing, because they had already gone round and round in search of peace and quiet. This is the group known as "the last 300 residents of Mapulanguene," who, according to Hilario Mundlovo, their leader, fled to the RAS in December 1988 and were repatriated the following year. They were taken from South Africa to Boane-Massaca II; from there they went to Xipamanine, in Maputo Province; and in that same year they left for the town of Magde, where they have remained up to now.

The living quarters of this group are distinguished from the huts of the other displaced people; they consist of a

row of tents, each of which shelters five or six families. These repatriated citizens share a communal life; that is, a quantity of food is cooked for everyone and the outside aid is channeled through their leadership.

42 Families Living in the Open

While the repatriates from South Africa have tents, some of which are already unoccupied, there are 42 families who are struggling with the lack of any shelter at all, sleeping in the open and exposed to the elements.

What is strange is the total lack of concern manifested by the respective administrative structures with regard to the plight of these citizens. As this reporter was traveling toward the repatriates' center, his attention was caught by small circles of stakes, draped with gunnysacks, where children were sitting and their mothers were building campfires. When we tried to find out about these circles, the assistant administrator simply told us not to concern ourselves, because "these are cooking areas; no one is living there." But when we went over to these circles, we could see that the women were living there, in the most precarious conditions, with their minor children, sleeping in the open and exposed to all kinds of weather conditions.

Talking with these citizens, we learned that 29 families had been displaced from a zone called Mawolele, and another 13 families were from Nhamgumbe. They said they had arrived here a few months ago and that they had not been able to build shelters because there was no access to the zone in the interior where they would have to cut the wood to build them.

When this reporter questioned the assistant administrator about these displaced people who were sleeping in the open, in an area which he had earlier attempted to convince us was only used for cooking, the official argued that they could live in the same tents with the repatriates, but that the traditional hostility between the natives of Mapulanguene and those of Mawolele and Nhangwene prevented them from living together.

From what we could observe, however, it was apparent that the 42 families had been abandoned to their fate, and it is quite possible that they have no access to many of the donations that humanitarian agencies send to this district seat.

District Seat Insecure

"Just to go looking for fire wood in those jungles that you can see over there, it is risky to leave the district seat," said Garicha Mudaca, an elderly man who said he had abandoned his cattle and goats in the zone of Magulzulane, where he comes from.

Truly upset, not only because of the belongings he had abandoned three years ago but because of the completely idle life he is leading, Mudaca lamented that "we are reduced to beggars and every day we watch out to see if there is any donation for us or not."

Illustrating the climate of insecurity in which these people are mired, even in the district seat, we were informed that last Tuesday seven people and three teams of oxen, with the respective carts, fell into a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] ambush less than three km from the town of Magude.

Further information gathered by this correspondent in that area of Maputo Province indicated that, of the seven people who had been abducted, five had managed to escape from their captors.

The group had been looking for firewood in the wooded area closest to the district seat when the abduction occurred.

Attacks of this kind have been frequent and, according to some people interviewed by NOTICIAS, the bandits range the area of the Magude district seat in search of the few head of cattle that some displaced people have managed to bring from their native areas.

* South Africans Await Return of Property

92AF0028A Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL
in English 6 Sep 91 p 63

[Text] Mozambique is moving towards restoring property rights for individuals. Accordingly, South Africans who wrote off their properties in the war-torn former Portuguese colony after independence 16 years ago—when it became a Marxist-Leninist state—should find and dust off their long-forgotten title deeds.

Among the properties that may be restored are land and buildings seized by the people's republic for public housing after they had been left vacant for more than 90 days. At any rate, that is according to David Spence, who claims his new firm, Spence Pendray, is the first estate agency registered in Maputo since independence. He maintains that the increasingly Western-orientated government is becoming more sympathetic to original property ownership claims.

And, he says, there are a growing number of property investment opportunities in the run-down city.

That depends. The Reserve Bank cautions that would-be investors are bound by the same exchange control regulations when applying to invest in Mozambique as for any other country. In other words, the cross-border investment must provide a tangible benefit to SA [Republic of South Africa]. "It's not enough to recognise a good property investment, or want a holiday home in Maputo," says exchange control manager Pieter Troskie.

Spence is, nevertheless, optimistic. He says those who do manage to reclaim property could find that it has substantial value. "There's such a pent-up demand for developed property (in Mozambique) that a house which in Bryanston would sell for R[ands]250,000 will easily fetch U.S.\$250,000 in Maputo...."

"There's even profit to be made in development. The high prices mean that a developer can do well even if all the materials and equipment are imported from SA—though there are plenty of materials available here."

Regular business travellers to Mozambique agree that there is a shortage of properties. They also stress that those that are available are decaying and must often depend on their own resources, such as power generators, for basic utilities. Furthermore, Maputo is still a city under siege—the civil war continues. While relative normality may prevail within the municipal boundaries, the capital is isolated from the rest of the country and air travel still provides the only really safe access for visitors. Trains are frequently ambushed.

Spence started the estate agency in July—his family has done business in Mozambique since 1895 (his grandfather, Hugh le May, built the Polana Hotel, he claims). He has set himself two targets: to seek out as many original title owners as possible to try and have their properties restored to them; and to identify development opportunities and partnerships in Mozambique for investors in SA and other countries.

To date, he has about 40 properties registered with him from about 17 different original title holders. Most comprise land, mining concessions, farms and holiday homes in places like Xai Xai. He concedes that he has not yet completed the process of having any of these properties restored to their original owners. But the process is under way.

Spence has applied to the SA and British trade missions for lists of citizens who have claims to property in Mozambique. "I'm still waiting for a response, but I imagine it could take some time. Claimant consent is probably necessary before such information is released," he adds.

As far as development is concerned, two firms interested in cluster housing or duplex schemes in the city have already contacted him, he says. "Another company is keen to build a high-rise building on a site registered with us."

Spence is keen to identify schemes that will result in a capital injection into Maputo property development. "I would, for example, obtain land, either with original title or municipal land, for a developer interested in cluster housing in Maputo. The developer can then build the homes and sell them or do whatever else he chooses."

(Sell them to whom? Most of the nationalised properties are used for mass housing within the city, which has sprawling shanty settlements on its fringes.)

Though Mozambique is not part of the SA monetary union, Spence maintains that the foreign exchange constraints should not be difficult for potential investors. "If we get the land and the plans approved here, the investor need only put in an initial deposit. They can build with finance raised by the buyer. That has already happened.

A whole block has been developed through such cooperation between a local insurance firm and a Portuguese developer."

It may not be as easy as it all sounds. The Reserve Bank's Troskie, who says he does not know whether there has been an increase in demand for foreign exchange for Mozambique, stresses that investors receive no special treatment for wanting to invest there. "It would be very difficult at this stage to say what the policy would be to investments related to any previously owned properties in the former colony."

So is there a realistic chance of people reclaiming properties? Is Spence raising false hopes? He says not—for people who are willing to return to Mozambique. A number have apparently done so but it would hardly be a realistic option for most who left when Marxism came in. As Spence sees it, people with a claim to title have the best chance of success if they form partnerships with Mozambicans; once the property is sold the profit is shared.

Though property in Mozambique holds promise it is probably rather too early to consider reinvestment—unless you really want to take a flier. Mozambique remains a high-risk area where the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government's commitment to free enterprise and private property can only be tested once it has achieved an accord with the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels. That seems a long way off yet. The restoration of property rights will be welcomed—if that is what it is. It is notoriously difficult to get clear-cut policy statements out of Maputo.

Swaziland

Nov Elections To Proceed Despite Shakeup

MB2010201691 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 20 Oct 91 pp 1-2

[Report by Donny Nxumalo]

[Excerpt] General elections scheduled for next November, will go ahead as scheduled—despite the Cabinet reshuffle last week.

However, there is still great interest in whether the election will be conducted under the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system, which is currently the subject of review, amidst intense public controversy.

Insiders to the Tinkhundla system have told TIMES-SUNDAY that the cabinet shake-up was in the wake of growing complaints against the government machinery.

This resulted in the outright sacking of three cabinet ministers and a regional administrator.

Sacked were Mr Sipho Mamba, who was Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives; Mr Wilson Mkhonta as Minister for Works and Communications; Prince Nqaba

as Minister for Natural Resources and Hhohho regional administrator, Mr Abby Mamba.

The reasons behind the sacking are not known. [passage omitted]

Committee Accused of 'Bullying' Electoral College

MB1210111691 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS
in English 12 Oct 91 p 24

[By Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] The Electoral Committee of Seven, which supervises elections under the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] System was yesterday accused of bullying members of the Electoral College during elections of members of parliament.

It was alleged that the committee intimidates members of the college and as a result only people nominated by the committee are elected into parliament.

Members of the Electoral College are allegedly told that whoever goes against them is against the King because the names in the list they hand are the choice of the King.

A speaker at the Lubulini inkhundla said the Electoral College is free to elect people of their choice. Lomantjintja Magagula speaking when the Tinkhundla committee led by Prince Masitsela met with the people said the practice started after the demise of King Sobhuza II.

He said the committee served its own interest in the name of the King.

Magagula said the committee has been secretly branded as: Bhasobha batakuhambisa ngcunu" (Watch out they will strip you and let you walk naked).

In the first elections held after Sobhuza II, five members of the Committee of Seven appointed themselves into parliament. But after an outcry from the public the King nullified the elections.

King Simelane said people to represent the nation in parliament should not be selected but should be democratically elected. He said the nation should be taught about the Tinkhundla system.

He asked how the nation can be expected to improve something they do not know. Ngongolozane Ngwenya said he loved the Tinkhundla system but it is being spoiled by the officials.

The officials of Tinkhundla were accused of being paid for nothing.

Article Scores Election of Members of Parliament

MB1710105891 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 17 Oct 91 p 3

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "We Don't Elect MP's"]

[Text] The Swaziland Parliament, a product of the tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system, is not elected by the people as it is claimed.

Gege community member, Msweli Mdluli stated that the nation has nothing to do with the election of members of parliament.

Speaking at the tinkhundla yesterday, Mdluli said parliamentarians are elected by the unknown.

"It has been claimed that members of parliament are elected by the people. This is not true. They are not elected the people but they are elected by the unknown," he said.

He said that the claim that MP's [members of Parliament] are elected by the people should stop because this is a misuse of the people," he said.

Mdluli was also critical of the manner in which the electoral college is elected.

He said when the nation is called out to go for elections, they have no idea who they are going to elect.

"There we find four gates and four people are called to sit at each gate where we are supposed to pass if we vote for him. Here because Swazis respect their King just do it for the King," he said. [sentence as published]

He said people under the tinkhundla system do not boycott the elections out of respect for the King.

Mdluli said the people elected into the electoral college are done so by relatives or community members who are intimidated by the presence of the person they are required to vote for.

On another note, Mdluli said when such meetings are called at the various tinkhundla centres, trucks from the Tinkhundla Centres should convey the people to and from the meetings.

He said some people stay far away and there are no buses in their areas.

Elinah Khumalo said the People's Parliament as the Royal cattle [word indistinct] should be convened frequently because people get the chance to tell the King of things he did not know. He said it is at the People's Parliament that the King got to know of the sensitive issue of dipping chemicals in which the Ministry of Agriculture wanted to entrust the responsibility of bying the chemicals to cattle owners.

Khumalo said Swazis do not want multi-party politics and that is why they want the tinkhundla system to remain.

Report on Influence of Banned Party

MB1410070491 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 13 Oct 91 p 9

[Article by Donny Nxumalo: "Imbokodvo [Grindstone] Rules On"]

[Text] One of the issues that have been raised since Prince Masitsela and his travellers started going around the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] centres, is that it is time for political parties to operate freely in the kingdom.

Although political party activity is banned in the country, Prince Masitsela himself also went ahead and challenged the underground parties to come into the open and voice their views on how the Tinkhundla should be improved.

Of late, calls for open political parties have become even more vocal. Many say it is only fair, because after all, while the government over the past 18 years has said Swaziland is a no party state, that is not true.

This, they say, is because the Imbokodvo [Grindstone] Movement still exists even today when it is supposed to have been proscribed along with other political parties in 1973.

While no one has said it loud, in fact, the Imbokodvo Movement still pulls the strings in Swaziland.

Since 1978, each new minister on taking office, is given a copy of the Imbokodvo Manifesto, a clumsily written and inappropriate document which proclaims the Imbokodvo Movement as "majority movement which is not a party or pressure group. [quotation marks as published]

Because political parties are forbidden by the Decree of 1973, circulating material of a political party is not different from breaking the law.

One former minister said he did indicate that the handing out of this manifesto was in violation of the government policy which is against party politics.

He said he mentioned that it was wrong for cabinet to read a party document when the official policy is that political party activity is banned in Swaziland.

"What I said was that any police officer who is well versed with the laws of the country, could be justified in arresting any cabinet minister because we all possessed the manifesto.

"My colleagues looked at me in alarm when I mentioned this and told me to leave the issue alone," the former minister said.

Of late, the government is aiming to crack down on formation of political parties and the minister for justice, Senator Zonke Khumalo is expected to present the proposed new legislation to parliament.

This debate promises a show-down as a number of parliamentarians have stated that they are for what is happening now—talking and discussing issues at every forum available and argue that the action of the government to kill this spirit is surely going to send more people underground.

Imbokodvo party was by far the strongest party in the kingdom and by the time parties were banned, in 1973, the opposition had only two seats in parliament.

The former minister said the Imbokodvo, with its constitution of arrogance, has never really relinquished its hold of political destiny in this country since.

"That is why you have these people who are calling for multi-parties saying that the Tinkhundla system is an extension of Imbokodvo rule.

This is judged by the arrogance of those in power today—their ability to wrong things and not have to answer for them.

"That is the major problem with the present system—the people in charge are arrogant and besides gaining financially out of the whole thing, they are not required to be accountable for their actions.

"Anyway such is the nature of Swaziland politics—full of contradictions and managed by people who are scared of change.

"Against this background, you have people who see their duty as being the sole custodians of wisdom. What they do not like will not see the light of day.

"That is why the National Development Plan, for example, is implemented without approval of Parliament," the ex-minister said.

The mood of arrogance is reflected in the first paragraph of the manifesto, where the Imbokodvo declares itself above the status of a political party.

The paragraph reads: "The Imbokodvo National Movement unlike, most parties, is not the product of the fertile imagination of a certain individual or individuals. It was not organised on the basis of partisan politics. The result of all this is that the Imbokodvo does not represent the interests of certain groups but the nation as a whole. The selection of Imbokodvo candidates is an exercise in which the whole nation participates as opposed to just having the executive of a party imposing its choice of the nation."

Former leader of the opposition, Dr Ambrose Zwane says the Imbokodvo has continued where it left off when it ordered the death of other parties.

"By issuing new cabinet ministers with their manifesto, the Imbokodvo office bearers want their rule to continue unperturbed. There are actually two manifestos of the

Imbokodvo, one known by everybody and a hidden one. It is the hidden one for example, that says a Prime Minister must always be a Dlamini since the Dlaminis are close to God. It is also in this hidden manifesto that those who challenge the rule of the Imbokodvo should be put into 60-day detention.

"We at the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress knew about these hidden agendas. There is also no doubt that the Imbokodvo ideology is running the country. Actually some people say the Central Committee is the upper echelons of Imbokodvo. The committee took over from the past office bearers—also known as the Liqoqo [Supreme Council of State].

"Apparently no one loves the Central Committee. People say these fellows are overpaid and no one knows exactly what they are doing," Dr Zwane reckons.

"This country is tired of the Imbokodvo rule. What we need now is a democratically elected government. Let me say too that this law that is being planned to clamp down on parties, is not the answer. I think it is a law by desperate men. I think it should not be allowed.

"During the Liqoqo, parliament had its recess cut short by the Liqoqo so that MPs could come and debate some sedition and subversion law. If you remember very well, it was during these debates that Mabalizadla Nhlabatsi warned the perpetrators of that oppressive law that it would backfire.

"So that is how the same Liqoqo came to receive heavy sentences after being convicted of treason by that tribunal.

"What I am getting at here is that bringing laws on emotions of certain individuals makes parliament ridiculous and redundant.

"It goes back to my earlier statement that this country should not be governed by desperate men," Dr Zwane believes.

Member of parliament, Mr Dzingalive Dlamini who has lost his job at Simunye because of pressure from the Central Committee, also believes the Imbokodvo is holding sway in the affairs of state.

"I am not surprised at what has happened to me. It is typical Imbokodvo strategy. That is why I believe now that the Tinkhundla system is undemocratic.

"I was working comfortably at Simunye until the Tinkhundla brought me to parliament. When I started doing my job in parliament in the manner I understood it, the Imbokodvo, through this Tinkhundla, came in and took my job.

"I am sad about the whole thing because my work at Simunye had nothing to do with Tinkhundla, in the first place," Mr Dlamini said this week.

One individual who is for the Imbokodvo indoctrination of the cabinet, said the whole thing is part of a philosophy of King Sobhuza II that Swazis should take what is good from foreign concepts and incorporate it with what is good in Swaziland.

"If the manifesto is still sounding good to those in power, then I think there is nothing wrong in extending this wisdom to the cabinet. Imbokodvo was a majority party which was second to none—so it is a good thing for ministers to know about our Genesis. I believe new ministers should read and learn how the Imbokodvo smoothly operated things in this country. "The ministers have never complained. So there! I mean look: if you were to take the PUDEMO [People's United Democratic Movement] Manifesto to any cabinet member he would probably summon the police and you could be charged with sedition.

"But if you want to make a Swaziland minister extremely happy, give that individual a copy of the Imbokodvo Manifesto," the Imbokodvo supporter said. Somebody has also suggested that the Imbokodvo epitomises an organization which did not give a damn about what it perceived was a challenge to its dominance on political life in the kingdom.

"The main reason why these chaps are now running around pretending to seek views of people is that they never foresaw this problem early.

"The Imbokodvo was so proud of its popularity that its leaders soon made the biggest blunder—not looking into the future.

"What they overlooked was that they were bosses in a society that was not educated at the time. But now, more and more people have been to school and are not taking things for fact just because they are told by a top official.

"Nowadays you cannot just call people under a tree and hammer out instructions. You would get a rude surprise. The educational factor has also worked against them even on adults. With Sebenta [adult education] classes, even the elderly have learnt to read and compare what is happening here to other countries in the world.

"So in essence, the more people get educated, the more problems for the leadership. As it is, you can never sell the Tinkhundla system to an educated person.

"The Tinkhundla system would have worked well if the populace was not educated at all. In that way they would be called to meetings under trees and told what is good or what is bad.

"I therefore believe the Imbokodvo people lacked vision and foresight. It has something to do with their arrogance, anyway."

There are a lot of interesting paragraphs in the manifesto, which perhaps would never have meant anything if we were not educated.

Here is one:

"The uniqueness of Imbokodvo lies in its endearment to try and translate the aspirations of the people of Swaziland into law, development projects, strategy and policy. It does not wish to impose on the people foreign ideologies or to emulate any other country. The movement seeks to take the social structure, ideas, customs and philosophy of the Swazis as a starting point and without destroying this fabric, inject dynamism to allow for development."

Another paragraph goes: "There is an important reason why the Imbokodvo National Movement is not organised in the form of a party in the traditional sense, and that is the Imbokodvo believes in the maximisation of the freedom of the individual. Any association whether be it marriage, or a business partnership or sports association entails by sacrifice by members of a certain amount of freedom or a certain amount of discretion. Moreover these associations have taxing powers—that is membership fees, joining fees etc. There are myriads of such associations, including government. The more we have such associations, the less the individual liberty or discretion. For this reason, the Imbokodvo National Movement has decided against a formalized relationship to avoid as much as possible, the dead weight of bureaucracy. Fortunately there is an excellent alternative provided by our traditional society. Thus one of the most important attributes of the Imbokodvo National Movement is its flexibility, lack of formality and the lack of regimentation."

"Parties generally seek to impose on the nation the view, ideals and policies of certain minorities which act as pressure groups."

"These groups may be intellectuals, labourites, capitalists, socialists etc. What is characteristic about these groups is that almost invariably they are minority groups. Often they win elections not so much because they are majority groups but because at the time, they answer certain needs of the people and the people vote for them. Next time another group will be successful, again because it will answer a certain need of the people at that time, and as such pressure groups would be allowed too."

"The people's choice here is Hobson's choice—the best of the bad lot."

"It is important to note that one significant point in such cases that the pressure group—the party—the minority—that governs. It has the mandate of the people to govern. It is the functionaries of the party that formulate and implement policy. They, and only they know what is good for the people they are governing. This is the disadvantage of the parties. They keep aloof as a party—an entity—and seek to govern by trying to convince the people that their minority ideals are the ideals of the people."

The secretary to cabinet, Mr Alphus Shabangu said he did not know why the Imbokodvo Manifesto is issued to cabinet ministers. He said that happened before he assumed the post.

He said in his time, only one new minister came into the cabinet: the Minister for Justice, Senator Zonke Khumalo.

He said in any event, he does not believe that Senator Khumalo needs a copy of the Imbokodvo manifesto, considering that he was Imbokodvo secretary-general and therefore must still have plenty of copies at home.

Tinkhundla Committee Head's 'Errors' Reviewed

MB1210095091 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS
in English 12 Oct 91 pp 1, 24

["Comment" column: "Prince Must Put His House in Order"]

[Text] Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] committee: Let's get things straight here.

Chairman, Prince Masitsela has accused the press of misleading the people.

The minister of foreign affairs, who has been besieged with criticism over the appointment of his son, Clifford as ambassador to the EEC has also levelled accusations at the press.

We, the press accept that, just like everyone else, we are not immune from criticism. In fact anyone who addresses public issues should expect responses from others. Some will agree and others will disagree. After all, this is what the democracy we advocate is all about.

The public has the right to know the truth. That is a basic human right. This is why we have to put things in their proper perspective so that the public will be in a better position to form an educated opinion; to know who is fooling who.

Prince Masitsela has been making errors since he started touring the Tinkhundla centres. That has been very unfortunate. And we, the press have been in the unfavourable position of having to report and try to correct those errors.

He has a duty to do, he must do it. But we also have ours. The Prince and company have got to understand that.

Here is the litany of the Prince's error which, for the sake of our people we had no choice but to correct:

In one inkhundla, Prince Masitsela claimed that employees could walk away from work to attend Tinkhundla meetings if their employers did not release them. He claimed that there was legislation which compelled employers to release workers to attend Tinkhundla meetings—failing which they would be liable to a fine.

While we believe that employers should give their employees a chance to attend Tinkhundla meetings, we know that there is no such law. The law the Prince was referring to is relevant only for the purposes of elections. Apparently the Prince had misread the law. To err is human, but we had to correct that. Workers might have listened to him, got fired without legal protection. The Prince claimed in an Inkhundla that courts had no power to subpoena chiefs without asking for special permission from His Majesty the King. The Prince's error here was failing to understand that the King has already vested powers to courts to subpoena anyone, through the law. There is no need to bother the King for all sorts of misdemeanours we get involved in.

Only the King and the Indlovukazi [queen regent] are above the law. The Prince later tried to say that he was only talking about etiquette. He should have made himself clear in the first place instead of confusing people.

He has claimed that His Majesty the King was restricted to appointing a Prime Minister from the Dlamini and no one else.

He said this was because Dlamini were closer to God than the rest of the Swazi nation. We felt that this statement was politically damaging and created ill feelings among the people.

He should have said that the appointment of a Prime Minister was the sole prerogative of the King. God could lead His Majesty to appoint a Dlamini or a Magagula or anyone else.

In some Tinkhundla he has been telling the people that the King had sent him and his team to find out how the people felt about the Tinkhundla. He, in fact asked people to say whether the tinkhundla were working well or not. Then he made an about-face and said they had been sent to vusela [give greetings].

Even if his is not a review committee, the fact remains that they are out there to find out what the people think about the Tinkhundla system of government. And indeed they are finding out.

Then committee member, Dr Zonke Khumalo denies any knowledge of a draft bill seeking to ban all political activity, speech or assembly. Perhaps a decision has been made to withdraw it, but an attempt was made. Dr. Khumalo said this while making another denial: That he was not a mouse. It was not the press that accused him of being a mouse, it was the people at the Tinkhundla.

Neither was it the press which has attacked the appointment of Mr Clifford Mamba as ambassador to the EEC. Mr. Mamba's father, the minister of foreign affairs who is being attacked at the Tinkhundla meetings is trying to find a scape goat in the press.

Why does everybody want to use the press as a shield?

Zambia

Elections Chief Notes Elections Not To Be Rigged

MB23101834v1 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] Director of Elections Gabriel Phiri has reassured the nation that the October elections will not at any costs be rigged considering the amount of precautions taken. He told ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] that he does not foresee any tampering of the boxes because all parties will have representatives manning the boxes throughout the exercise.

Mr. Phiri said each candidate is entitled to an election agent for each polling station, hence all candidates should notify the electoral offices in the districts [words indistinct] not later than four days before the election.

He advised that those who have lost their voter's registration cards should approach the electoral officer at the civic center who will lead them to central areas within their constituencies for voting certificates.

Kaunda: Mining Industry in Jeopardy if MMD Wins

MB2310184091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] President Kaunda has warned that electing the opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, into power in next week's presidential and parliamentary elections will result in total collapse of the country's mining industry. Opening the Mukuba Pension House, which also houses the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines [words indistinct] head office in Lusaka today, Comrade Kaunda said the MMD's policy on mining is that of economic stagnation, and (?degradation). He pointed out that the MMD was going to have each of the mines operate as separate companies, and warned that the opposition party was playing with the economic lifeline of the nation.

He said in contrast the ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], mining policy was to encourage and strengthen the mining sector.

Burkina Faso

5 Opposition Leaders Withdraw From Elections

AB1810170091 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT
18 Oct 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, Oct 18 (AFP)—Five opposition leaders in Burkina Faso said Friday they were pulling out of presidential elections due in December because the ruling coalition refused to agree to a national conference on the West African state's future. They also complained that the election timetable had been set unilaterally by the government, and alleged there were clear signs of preparations for fraud in the electoral process.

President Blaise Compaore, meanwhile, disbanded a tripartite committee formed to find a consensus on transitional arrangements for running the country, saying it had reached a dead-end. The panel comprised five delegates each from the pro-government Alliance for Respect and Defence of the Constitution, the opposition Coordination of Democratic Forces, and religious and traditional tribal authorities.

Alliance delegation chief Soumane Toure said dialogue could be resumed provided the opposition dropped its demand for a national parley with sovereign decision-making powers.

Compaore on Opposition Pullout

AB2010173591 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 19 Oct 91

['Exclusive' interview with Captain Blaise Compaore, head of state, by an unidentified reporter in Ouagadougou on 19 October—recorded]

[Text] Following the suspension by the Coordinating Committee of Democratic Forces [CFD] of its candidacies, the News Desk of the Radiodiffusion Nationale had an exclusive interview with the head of state who is running for the position of chief executive. We first asked Blaise Compaore to comment on the opposition's suspension of candidacy.

[Begin recording] [Compaore] First, I would like to state that this is a sovereign political decision which was made, certainly, on the basis of an analysis by them. But like everyone else I am waiting for more detailed information—that is some more convincing arguments explaining the reasons for such a decision. Considering that within the opposition we have, on the one hand, those who quarrel with the deadline for the filing of candidacy papers and, on the other, those who talk of a sovereign national conference before the elections, this decision is unusual. So it would be better for us not to comment much. We are, therefore, waiting to see what trends would be taken within the opposition itself in the handling of views which, it appears, differ widely on the issue.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, since the Burkinabe political class is now clearly divided into several

camps—there are those who advocate a sovereign national conference and those who reject it outright—do you have an alternative approach for a genuine reconciliation of those who take opposing stands at the moment?

[Compaore] Well, I must state that on our part we act in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and that this is what matters first and foremost. Now, the Constitution stipulates that the head of state and the government are empowered to take the necessary measures for setting up institutions. And, in that regard, we have made several contacts. We have carried out dialogue with all the parties with a view to arriving at a consensus on the way and manner we should go about creating these institutions. Of course, as you observed, there are points of disagreement on some aspects of the issue. But what is essential for us today, taking into account the 16 October cabinet decision, is that we should call on our people to decide, through the ballot box of course, on the presidential and legislative elections. This, therefore, means that what matters for us today is to guarantee the maximum openness, freeness, and fairness for all those who would like to run these elections. It means if today, on the question of the organization of these elections, there happen to be specific issues to discuss with the interested parties we would be prepared to do so. But we cannot go against this Constitution by adopting the position of those who want a sovereign national conference, which means establishing a supreme state organ under the transition period. On that score, we maintain that the sovereign character of such a conference is unconstitutional.

[Reporter] Indeed, we know that the opposition appears to be intransigent. So assuming the opposition maintains its stand to suspend its candidacy, would you be prepared to make some concessions?

[Compaore] As things stand today, there are no concessions to make. There are elections to be held. The people will be called upon to go to the polls on 1 December [1991] and 12 January [1992] for the presidential and legislative elections. And we think that candidates as well as political organizations are free to decide whether or not to participate in these elections. That is all we can say.

[Reporter] The opposition feels that, well, [changes thought].... There was the last cabinet decision which, according to the opposition, is unconstitutional because the Constitution stipulates that the list of candidacies should be stopped 30 days to the first round of voting, whereas the cabinet decided in relation to the situation in the country to stop the list 45 days to the first round of voting. What is your comment on this?

[Compaore] I must say that the way in which people are seeking to create confusion regarding the texts adopted by the cabinet, you see, a foreign observer could really be confused. But particularly for those who keenly follow

political developments in this country from within, they know that, actually, it was stated in the first electoral code that the filing of candidacies was to be done 30 days to the date of voting. It was decided to push back the deadline to 45 days after several discussions we held with the opposition under an ad hoc committee, under the supervision of the Consultation Committee, as well as those held between the parties which took part in the roundtable conference and the member parties of the then Group of 13. Then, this decision was made at a cabinet meeting with participation from ministers of the opposition. It was decided because it was difficult within one month to have three weeks of campaign and be able after the filing of papers, that is 10 days earlier, to prepare the ballot papers for [word indistinct] and for the candidates (?in particular). Of course, it was also in their interest. If they do not have their ballot papers to present to their activists, it is easy to imagine the considerable problems that would arise. So, I mean to say that these opposition ministers who were in the government were entirely in favor of pushing the timetable back to 17 October. This, therefore, means that unless one wants to be dishonest one cannot argue today that one was not aware of such and such an aspect of the issue. Now, it is certain that there were lapses in information dissemination. But here I should say the question of timetable is an issue I would consider to be accessory in relation to the demand being made by the opposition that a sovereign national conference be held before the elections. [end recording]

Disagreement on National Conference Continues

Government Blamed for Deadlock

AB2010172091 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] The Coordination of Democratic Forces [CFD] this morning held a news conference at the headquarters of the National Convention of Progressive Patriots-Social Democratic Party, CNPP-PSD. The conference, given by the CFD delegation that took part in the Tripartite Commission, was aimed at informing the national and international community on the deadlock which led to the suspension of commission deliberations on 12 October. Mafarma Sanogo:

[Sanogo] The deadlock was caused by a mistake on the identity of people representing the government, according to the CFD. The opposition has conveyed to the government a set of demands, notably one for a sovereign national conference. It was thus expecting people representing the government to discuss the issue and not representatives of the Alliance for the Respect and Defense of the Constitution, ARDC. The CFD had carried out the campaign to prompt people to vote for the referendum thus expressing its intent to defend the Constitution in whatever forum.

Thus, according to CFD, at the beginning of the deliberations, the Tripartite Commission had for working documents the report of the consultation committee entitled *Reflections on the Organization of National Reconciliation Meetings*. The only problem existing then was the determination of the date of the meetings. Unfortunately, during the deliberations, the ARDC, which according to CFD is nothing but a grouping of political parties supporting Blaise Compaore's candidacy for the highest office, said that it was opposed to any idea of a forum before or after the elections and refused to regard them as representatives of the government. For CFD, these are only diversionary maneuvers. Therefore the failure of the meeting was foreseeable and according to the CFD it was masterminded by the government.

Therefore, CFD states that in any country, the opposition has always dealt with the government and not another body. The CFD demands will be sent to the head of state and to him only. As the CFD said, there is a break in dialogue between the opposition and the government. Therefore what can be the solution to break the deadlock? According to the CFD, all means will be used to save democracy and the CFD representatives have set a date for another meeting to be held in the next few days.

Further on Opposition Views

AB2110183091 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Is any dialogue foreseeable between the government and the opposition to end the present crisis? Listen to the answer of Mr. Etienne Traore of the Alliance of the Democracy and Social Emancipation, ADES, speaking to reporter Mafarma Sanogo:

[Begin Traore recording] We cannot refuse dialogue considering that we are democrats as a matter of principle. But reality also exists. We have had the experience of a pseudo-dialogue on several occasions. This is what we have tried to demonstrate in the preliminary declaration.

In reality, the head of state is trying to gain time through the dilatory procedures that we exposed a short while ago. But in the face of the public opinion, we have the right, on account of the content of what he will propose to us as subject of discussion, to make known our point of view. There is a new major factor, though, in that at the level of the activists of the Coordination of Democratic Forces [CFD], the dominant impression that we have taken into account, and which we shall take into account in the next few days, is that enough is enough. You cannot just negotiate for the sake of negotiating, and waste time for the sake of wasting time. And we will take this into account in any future dialogue, if there is any real dialogue. [end recording]

[Libreville Africa No. 1 in French at 1830 GMT on 19 October adds that: "Following yesterday evening's rejection in Burkina Faso of the electoral calendar by the five opposition candidates for the presidential elections of

next December, candidate Pierre-Claver Damiba," declared his "solidarity with the CFD decision."

In a recorded interview Damiba said: "Naturally, I am in perfect agreement with the decision of the opposition parties, regarding their refusal to file their candidacies as a way of showing their refusal to get involved in a so-called democratic process that does not include the national conference as an indispensable stage before the elections."

"I wish moreover to take this opportunity to say that the current government is putting itself in a nondemocratic position. I also wish to say that the government is entirely on the defensive in the face of the fast-approaching elections."

ARDC Rejects Conference Idea

AB2110093691 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] The Alliance for the Respect and Defense of the Constitution, ARDC, gave its first news conference yesterday evening at the CBP [expansion unknown]. In its introductory statement, the ARDC, which brings together 27 political parties, gave details on the objectives behind its creation, namely: To organize an extensive public information campaign on the Constitution and its provisions; to help the people enjoy their rights and abide by their duties as enshrined in the Constitution; and finally, to sensitize the people on the demands of democracy and the rule of law.

In order to attain these objectives, the ARDC, which claims not to be a circumstantial organization, intends launching an extensive campaign of information and mobilization of the public to warn them against any violations of the Constitution. It is because of all these factors that ARDC is vehemently opposed to the principle of a sovereign national conference or any other executory forum.

Comrade Soumane Toure, the ARDC spokesman, recalling the deadlock in the Tripartite Committee meeting, said that the procedure for the deliberations had not been respected, since the other parties had tried to associate the ARDC with the ruling authorities. The Coordination of the Democratic Forces [CFD] had wanted to discuss the national conference issue while the Alliance rejected the idea of such a forum, describing the national conference as anticonstitutional. Despite the deadlock, Comrade Soumane Toure stressed, the ARDC remains open to any dialogue with the CFD provided the latter gives up the idea of a sovereign national conference. According to the ARDC spokesman, whatever its nature, a forum would imply three positions and not two. Before or after the elections such a forum would always remain anticonstitutional and would not solve the problem of division that currently exists in our country.

Ouedraogo on Convening Conference

LD2210092991 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Interview with Alidou Ouedraogo, chairman of the Burkinabe movement for human people's rights, with unidentified correspondent; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Ouedraogo] Convening a national conference does not mean that the Constitution is called into question. I think that the elections can take place, but elections do not exclude the convening of a conference to solve pending problems.

[Correspondent] Are you, in your capacity as a member of the Burkinabe movement for human rights, in favor of convening a national conference?

[Ouedraogo] It is a fact that my organization requested the convening of a conference or at least of an autonomous framework in order to solve the questions posed by various institutions set up by the head of the state and the government.

[Correspondent] Would the decisions [of this conference] be sovereign?

[Ouedraogo] Yes, without calling the Constitution into question. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister on Soldiers' Role in Politics

AB2010133591 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Excerpts] This morning Lassane Ouangrawa, minister of popular defense and security, gave a news conference in his office. He explained at length what the military's stand should be in the nation's political life. The explanations helped clear the doubt hovering over the decisions made concerning the military, particularly only a few weeks before the elections. Jean-Baptiste Ilboudo has the details:

[Ilboudo] In his introduction, the minister of popular defense and security stated that the Army, which was not asked to attend the roundtable or the consultation committee meetings, was later assigned the mission of examining the results of the deliberations of those meetings, namely the points relating to the military. This was done at the head of state's request. Two changes were made to the seven points affecting the military at the end of the deliberations.

Concerning Point No. 1, the new regulation bans soldiers from holding political meetings in the barracks. For public and private meetings, they must abide by the general discipline regulations in force in the barracks. The other modification, which affects Point No. 4, now stipulates that any soldier who wants to lead a political group should request a release in advance. In view of the similarity noted in Point No. 4 and Point No. 5, the two

were merged into one. Thus, a soldier wishing to contest a post in a party or an elective post at the national level should request his release. [passage omitted]

Soldiers are also banned from setting up any type of hierarchy of soldiers in the same political party, but the military can participate in the parties of their choice and in elections as all citizens. [passage omitted]

Guinea-Bissau

President Accused of 'Preparing Fake Coups'

LD2110175791 Lisbon RDP Internacional
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] One of Guinea-Bissau's opposition movements is accusing the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and President Joao Bernardo Vieira, Guinea-Bissau's head of state, of preparing fake coups to be used as a means of repression against popular protest. The accusation is in a communique by the Democratic Convergence Party [PCD], a party which was formed in Bissau on 2 August and which is headed by Victor Mandinga. In its communique, the PCD regrets that the PAIGC—the government party since independence—continues to avoid debate through administrative and repressive measures and accuses the government party and General Secretary Joao Bernardo Vieira of waiting for the right moment to launch a vast repressive and vindictive wave against democratic forces.

President Arrives on Official Visit to Argentina

WA2210083191

For reportage on the visit by Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira to Argentina, including reports on his talks with President Carlos Menem, please see the Argentina section of the 22 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Liberia

Fighting Between NPFL, Ex-Government Soldiers

AB2310153091 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT
23 Oct 91

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 23 (AFP)—Fierce fighting between Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and ex-government soldiers continued Wednesday near the country's western border with Sierra Leone, witnesses said. Travelers said the fighting pitting the NPFL against the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) was taking place in the Tewor district of Grand Cape Mount County near the strategic Mano River bridge linking the two West African countries.

They said Taylor, whose NPFL controls most of Liberia outside the capital Monrovia, has deployed reinforcements and "sophisticated weapons" in the area after learning that

his organization had lost more than 300 men. He is reported to have visited the front line last week.

ULIMO is largely made up of former soldiers of the regime of the late President Samuel Doe. The fighting broke out early last month and resumed 10 days ago, according to various sources. There has been no confirmation from the interim government in Monrovia headed by Amos Sawyer.

Liberian journalist Max Carter, who escaped from the area and arrived here late Monday, told AFP many people were fleeing the area because unruly NPFL soldiers were systematically killing residents and looting every town and village. Carter said he saw about 1,000 refugees at the Clay-Bomi highway some 50 kilometers (30 miles) west of here.

He said the NPFL was using heavy weapons but that ULIMO, which is based in Sierra Leone, was attacking the rebels from many points. "You can hear the shooting all day and night, and each time you feel that the fighting is getting closer," Carter said. He said that NPFL soldiers accused of supporting ULIMO were recently executed.

Taylor's press secretary Garswa Yarmeto and several NPFL journalists were reportedly stopped short of reaching the combat zone, Carter said.

A woman who returned from the area Tuesday said ULIMO forces were hunting down and summarily executing people identified as belonging to the NPFL.

Ishaya Bakut, field commander of the Nigerian-led West African peacekeeping force backing the interim government in Monrovia, said he could not comment on the fighting "until I am sure and satisfied with my sources."

United Nations and other international relief workers have ceased food distribution and other operations in the area since the fighting resumed.

Taylor has meanwhile asked his countrymen to "forgive" his organization for "sufferings" inflicted by NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] soldiers, the NPFL's radio broadcasting from Gbarnga in the centre of the country quoted him Wednesday as saying. Taylor, who is making a tour of Liberia to seek support for his proposed National Patriotic Party, said: "Let's forget about what the soldiers have been doing to you, and turn a new page."

The radio, monitored here, said Taylor was speaking to citizens in Bomi County. He assured residents that "from now on every soldier and everyone will be responsible for his action", it said.

Taylor said maintenance of peace throughout the country should remain the "guiding principle" of his

shadow, Gbarnga-based government. Taylor is currently touring Liberia's eastern Sinoe County in his first trip to the region since the NPFL launched its rebellion against the Doe regime in December 1989.

Internationally-supervised elections are expected to be held in Liberia next year.

NPFL rebels have been accused of killing thousands of civilians they saw as supporting the government during the West African country's bloody civil war. Government soldiers for their part executed members of the northeastern Gio and Mano tribes from which the NPFL draws much of its support.

ULIMO Urges Replacement of Committee Chairman

*AB2110195491 Paris AFP in French 1323 GMT
20 Oct 91*

[Text] Freetown, 20 Oct (AFP)—The United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) today called for "the immediate replacement" of Ivorian president Felix Houphouet-Boigny as chairman of the Committee of Five African States on Liberia.

In an eight-page statement, signed by ULIMO Chairman Raleigh Seekie and addressed to the chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, ULIMO equally demanded that the Ivorian president be dissociated from "any future involvement in serving on the committee charged with the supervision of democratic elections in Liberia in line with the ECOWAS peace plan."

The statement pointed out that the Ivorian president "cannot ensure a fair and impartial supervision of the elections in which he is assisting and encouraging Charles Taylor (leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL)."

"The Yamoussoukro consultative conference on the Liberian crisis, held at the initiative of the Ivorian president, will not serve the cause for peace but will solely serve to achieve the dream which he (Houphouet-Boigny) has for a long time been cherishing to eliminate democratic governments in the subregion and replace them with puppet regimes."

The Ivorian president is described as in the statement as a "veteran opposed to democratic pluralism."

The Committee of Five, set up by ECOWAS on Liberia, which comprises Ivory Coast, Senegal, Togo, Guinea-Bissau, and the Gambia, is expected to meet in Yamoussoukro towards the end of the month.

ULIMO consists mainly of former soldiers of Samuel Doe's army who have assembled in Sierra Leone from where they launched attacks on NPFL troops.

Mali

Parties Reject Paying To Participate in Elections

*AB1510171091 Paris AFP in French 2124 GMT
14 Oct 91*

[Text] Bamako, 14 Oct (AFP)—Yesterday the progovernment daily L'ESSOR said that 46 Malian political parties have expressed their opposition to the 10-million CFA francs security deposit set by the government for taking part in the forthcoming municipal, legislative, and presidential elections. During a meeting with the minister of territorial administration, their representatives said that paying the security deposit was not in line with the electoral code adopted by the national conference in July-August.

They also contended that the newly created parties had no money and that imposing a security deposit would be an obstacle to the free exercise of democracy. Moreover, the parties rejected the principle of a uniform voting paper that the government wanted to institute "to save money," claiming the method would be inefficient for voters, most of whom are illiterate.

Consultations are to begin from 1 to 19 January, with a referendum on the Constitution followed by municipal, legislative, and presidential elections.

PPS Party Elects New Secretary General

*AB1610185191 Paris AFP in French 1342 GMT
15 Oct 91*

[Text] On 14 October University Professor Sekene Mody Sissoko, who is 59, was elected secretary general of the Sudanese Progressive Party (PPS) at the end of its congress in Bamako, the first since its official recognition, it was learned today. The congress reaffirmed its faithfulness to the memory of the founder of the PPS in 1946, Mr. Fily Dabo Sissoko, first member of parliament of the French Sudan, and his companion, Hammadoun Dicko, both of whom died in prison in 1964.

In its general resolution, the congress notably declared its stand for "developing production in the rural setting and the modern private sector and enhancing the informal sector." Concerning the Tuareg rebellion in the north of Mali, the congress recommended the search for a just and lasting solution through dialogue and reaffirmed its "firm opposition" to any attempt to partition the country.

Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to FRG

WA2310193291

For reportage on the visit by Malian Prime Minister Soumana Sako to Germany, including reports on his talks with German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, please see the Germany section of the 23 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Niger

National Conference Continues, Decisions Issued

President's Dismissal Proposed

LD1210114591 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] The Niger national conference proposes charging or dismissing President General Ali Saibou for indignity. The conference's commission for political crime and abuse justifies this proposal by the role that the president reportedly played in the Touareg massacre in May 1990, when 63 people were executed summarily, it seems, by the security forces.

President To Remain in Power

AB1110132491 Dakar PANA in English 1207 GMT
11 Oct 91

[Text] Niamey, 11 Oct (ANP/PANA)—Niger's national conference has decided to retain President Ali Saibou in his post until the end of the transition period, official sources said Friday in Niamey.

When debates opened Thursday on Saibou's continued presidency following his involvement in the May and February 1990 massacre of Tuaregs and Niger school children, six out of the seven groups in the conference supported Saibou's continued rule. Only the group representing Niger's students union asked for his immediate removal.

Presenting its reports on the two incidents, the committee on crime and political abuse had recommended trial or resignation of the president.

The president of the conference had supported Saibou's continued rule, saying he had done nothing to obstruct the democratic process.

Amnesty Granted to Coup Plotters

AB1210090091 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 11 Oct 91

["Amnesty Act," also called "Act 19," signed by the national conference presidium chairman in Niamey on 11 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Article 1: The acts described as crimes or offenses against state security, which were committed during the [word indistinct] of the 5 to 6 October 1983 events, have been pardoned.

Article 2: The amnesty implies the (?cancellation) of all principal, accessory, and supplementary sentences as well as all the subsequent disqualifications. This does not imply that seized property will be returned to its owners.

Article 3: The amnesty cannot refuse the person who was sentenced his right to rehabilitation or revision of his case before an appropriate jurisdiction.

Article 4: The amnesty cannot hinder the rights of [word indistinct].

Article 5: The amnesty is extended to court costs resulting from sentences.

Article 6: The amnesty entails neither readmission into employment, profession, or rank, nor does it imply restarting one's career.

Article 7: Under penalty of disciplinary sanctions, one cannot recall or allow the disciplinary sentences canceled by the amnesty in an administrative file or any other document relating to the civil servants, clerks, employees, or laborers of public services or [word indistinct], prefectures and municipalities.

Article 7 [as heard]: The benefit of the amnesty for those sentenced in absentia becomes null and void if, on 14 October 1991, they do not report before the national conference. Those who do not report before the national conference within the above mentioned time period can still benefit from the amnesty if they bring the proof that they did not receive the information on time. The Niamey First Instance Court is qualified to check this proof.

Article 8: The national conference presidium and the High Council of the Republic are charged with implementing the present text, which will be published in accordance with the urgent procedure in force.

Tuaregs Demonstrate Against Decisions

AB1510174091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] Niger's national conference is continuing in Niamey. The national conference was marked today by the election of seven judges of the High Court of Justice. The High Court is charged with judging the dignitaries implicated in crimes or misappropriations.

The national conference did not issue any statement on yesterday's Tuareg demonstrations in the interior of the country. From Niamey, Mallam Yorro reports:

[Begin recording] These peaceful Tuareg demonstrations that were held yesterday at Agadez, Tchín-Tabaradene, and in some localities of the country, were aimed at disavowing the decisions of the national conference in the Tchín-Tabaradene affair. Last week the delegates had unanimously rejected the proposals formulated by the Special Commission on Crimes and Abuses to charge the head of state with high treason and to undertake a judicial action against some senior officers of the army.

We recall that the commission had established the political and military responsibility of these officials, concerning the summary and extrajudiciary executions of Tuareg inhabitants at Tchín-Tabaradene in May 1990. This conference decision created discontent within the Tuareg population, who estimate, according to observers

in Niamey, that the commission's proposals ought to be maintained if the national conference really means to ensure justice in this affair.

Considering the very sensitive nature of the Tuareg issue in Niger and the magnitude of the demonstration, a reaction had been expected from the national conference. According to some sources, the national conference presidium has not yet been notified of this issue. [end recording]

Coup Leader Returns, Speaks at Session

AB1710210091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] A last-minute case has prolonged Niger's national conference which has been going on for three months. It is the Bonkano case, named after the officer who tried to stage a coup against President Seyni Kountche in 1983. Lieutenant Bonkano, whose real name is Oumarou Amadou, has been living in exile since the foiled coup and has benefited from an amnesty to testify at the national conference. We tried to call Niamey this morning, but unfortunately he was being heard by the various inquiry commissions. Fatim Sidibe asked Oumar Kinyalo, the editor in chief of LA VOIE DU SAHEL who has been attending the national conference deliberations, for what Lieutenant Bonkano is being blamed.

[Begin recording] [Kinyalo] Bonkano said he had wanted to testify in the case of the October 1983 coup, but in fact he is of interest to the conference because he is the memory of part of Niger's history. Perhaps the various Bonkano hearings to be held at the national conference will help solve some mysteries around President Seyni Kountche's rule. About 15 cases are on the agenda, about which Bonkano can enlighten Nigerois. He agreed to return home on the condition that he benefit from an amnesty and return home if it was proved that he embezzled money as people say.

[Sidibe] Does he risk anything? He is merely going to be asked to return the money, period?

[Kinyalo] No, he is not going to be asked to pay the money back because it must be proved that he embezzled money. He is also involved in several political, social, economic, and cultural cases. It is on these cases that he can be trapped, if you allow me to use this term. Concerning his involvement in the October 1983 coup, he benefited from the amnesty for that case only. Thus it must be proved that he is guilty in several of the cases for which he is blamed, notably political assassination. [end recording]

Lieutenant Bonkano is also blamed for embezzling 80 million CFA francs before going in exile.

Conference Suspended, 2 Reasons Cited

AB2110212591 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The national conference suspended its sessions this morning some minutes after opening. Two reasons

led the presidium to suspend the meeting. The first is the military situation in certain zones of our country, and the second concerns the examination of the specific brief of the future transitional prime minister. Concerning the latter reason, the presidium said it was convinced that the participants had not had enough time to peruse the document. And it is to deal with that issue that the presidium proposed the suspension of the session to enable everybody to use the remainder of the morning to finish examining the document. That will enable them to resume the session this afternoon, to move faster, and to do an efficient job.

As stated earlier, the first reason that led the presidium to suspend the session is connected with the military situation prevailing in some zones of our country, as was mentioned this morning by the president of the presidium, Prof. Andre Salifou:

[Begin Salifou recording] The very first thing concerns the military situation prevailing in certain zones of our country, but also some aspects of our behavior as citizens, citizens who have lost sight of the initial aim of this conference. This conference decided to meet, not to progressively pit Nigerois against each other, but to try work out precise and complete answers to the political, economic, social, and cultural situation in our country. By so doing, we can consolidate the relations that exist among our various subregions and regions, and among the various tribes that make up this country.

We have already had occasion to deplore this some days ago. Instead of dealing with the precise matters under discussion, we have already been witnessing in this hall and elsewhere, the taking of sides that have nothing to do with the noble reasons that brought us together. This must be said, and it is up to the entire Niger people to understand that at such a time as this, we do not have the right to be distracted. Our conference, thanks to you, and thanks to the support that it has received from the entire nation, is going on normally. The conference is entitled to expect to reap in serenity, the fruits of these sessions.

Everything has been going on for some time now as if an evil spirit wants to take advantage of the current circumstances, and while we are moving successfully toward the end of our meeting, everything is happening as if now, they are bent on closing the way to us, on preventing us from reaping normally, the fruits of our work. We must be conscious of this. And we are telling those people—whether they are from within or without—that Niger intends to remain vigilant in the face of this affair, and that the national conference, which is supported by all Nigerois, intends in earnest to reap the fruits of its meetings, in calmness, peace, and serenity. Let no one therefore come to distract us, let no one give us problems

that we do not give ourselves. We who are here, and the people of Niger who are outside this hall, no matter our area of origin or the tribe to which we belong, we are all Nigerois.

We should refuse to let ourselves be distracted. Those who want to wreck our efforts must be made to know that we see them, that we understand their Machiavelian designs which are aimed at destabilizing a conference that has so far been progressing smoothly and which indeed is drawing to a close. And that is what I wanted to state unequivocally. [end recording]

Demonstrations Seek Army Officers' Release

*AB2210214291 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] In Niger, while delegates at the national conference have been examining the election terms for the transition government's prime minister, a group of protesters staged a march on the Niamey Sports Complex this morning. This is the site for the deliberations of the national conference are taking place. The demonstrators asked for the release of two former government officials arrested last week for the murder of Major Sani Souma Sido, who was then deputy chairman of the Supreme Military Council, the country's ruling body between 1974 and 1987.

On the line from Niamey, here is a report by Malame Yaro:

[Begin Yaro recording] We are asking for the immediate and unconditional release of Colonels (Bagnou Bedou) and (Tchimba Kolo). For greater justice, we are asking for open hearings of all political murders and executions that have taken place since 1960. The protestors, whose banners carried those words, mostly included (Avans), the ethnic group to whom the two arrested colonels belonged. Their intention was to protest against what they called the unpopular acts of national conference delegates who they say were settling scores.

The march did not hamper the deliberations of the conference, which proceeded normally. But, excesses are feared and above all a regionalization of [word indistinct], for according to the demonstrators similar marches will be organized in Dosso, the hometown of the two retired colonels, if they are not released.

There was, so far, no reaction from national conference delegates. It should be recalled that Professor Andre Salifou, the presidium chairman, yesterday warned, and I quote, people want to create disturbances in the country for personal interests. Unquote. He said so following the Ingal attack, committed by Tuareg fighters, resulting in the death of six soldiers. [end recording]

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